

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg Man.*

*July 11, 1917*

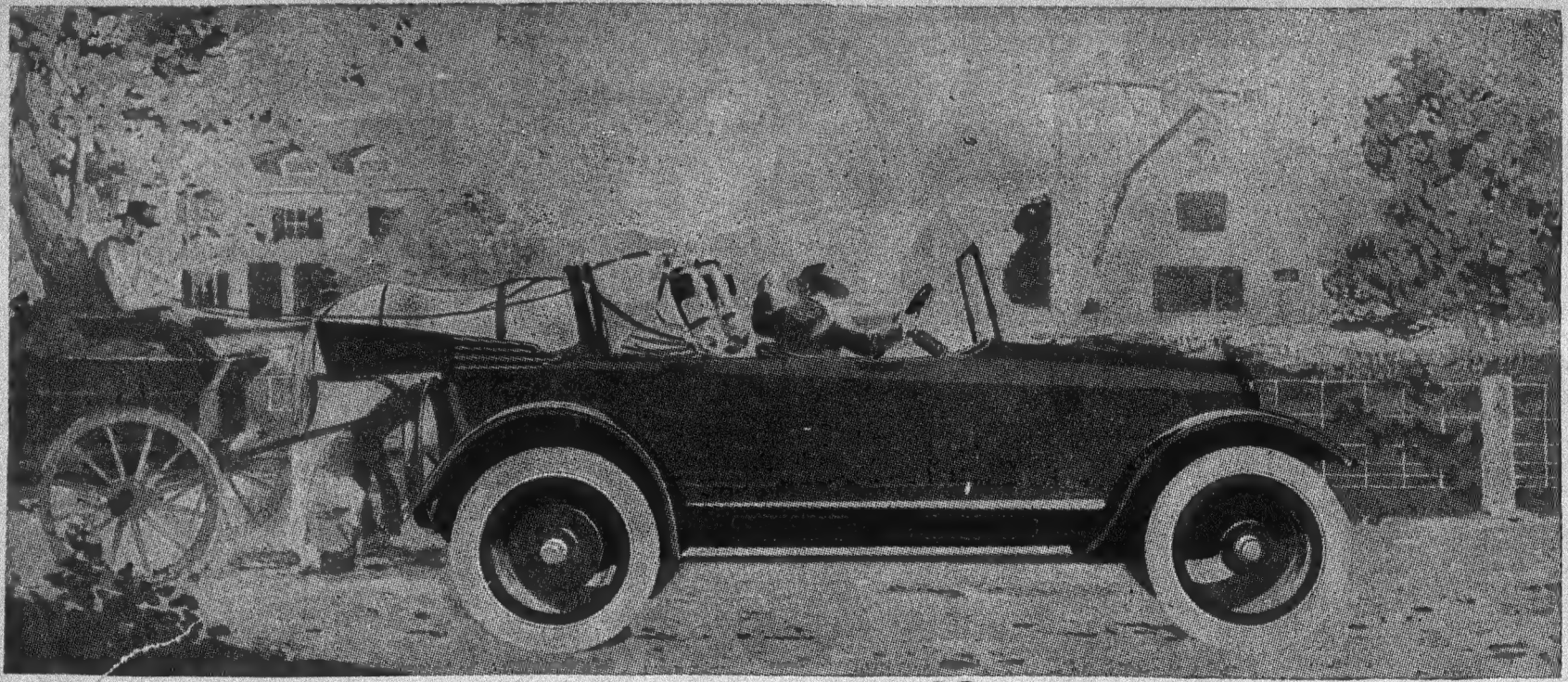
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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**CURRENT EVENTS**

Over 1,500 Jews attended a Zionist conference held in Winnipeg recently. The president of the movement in Canada stated that he had the assurance of Mr. Balfour during that British statesman's visit that he was in favor of setting up a Jewish nation in Palestine after the war.

Winnipeg is threatened with a milk famine. The producers have demanded a new scale of prices from the distributors and these have not been met. The producers are making preparations for an organized campaign to force their demands. Pickets are being placed at the city milk plants to prevent deliveries from the farms. Meanwhile the city's customary milk supply is greatly curtailed.

In a race riot which broke out in St. Louis on July 3, 28 persons were killed, 75 injured and 310 negro homes covering 16½ acres of ground were burned. The loss by fire also included 150 freight cars and a theatre. The trouble was put down by the military.

Two overtures are said to have been made in the past few days for the control of the Dominion Steel corporation, the hundred million dollar concern which for some years has owned the old Dominion Iron company, the Dominion Coal company, the Cumberland Railway and Coal company and several other minor companies.

One of these offers is reported to represent the British government and the other comes from a small group of United States capitalists. The latter movement is in line with the recent large investment of United States money in the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company, of which Frank H. Crockard, formerly of the United States Steel corporation, is now the president.

Food Controller Hoover of the United States declares that Germany is obtaining from Holland and the Scandinavian countries enough foodstuffs to ration Hindenburg's entire army of 2,500,000 men on the western front and enough fats to ration 7,700,000 soldiers.

Nine persons are known to be dead, more than a score are in the hospital and numbers estimated from two to 15 are missing as a result of an accident on the gorge route in which a trolley jumped into the Niagara river. Investigations are under way to fix the blame for the occurrence. No Canadians were amongst the passengers, this being accounted for by the present regulations at the border. A washout, which it is claimed was neglected by the company, is given as the cause of the tragedy.

The passage of the Reed amendment by Congress on July 1, by which the shipment of any liquor into territory where its manufacture and sale is prohibited resulted in putting 23 states on the "bone-dry" list. Following are the states wholly affected by the act:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

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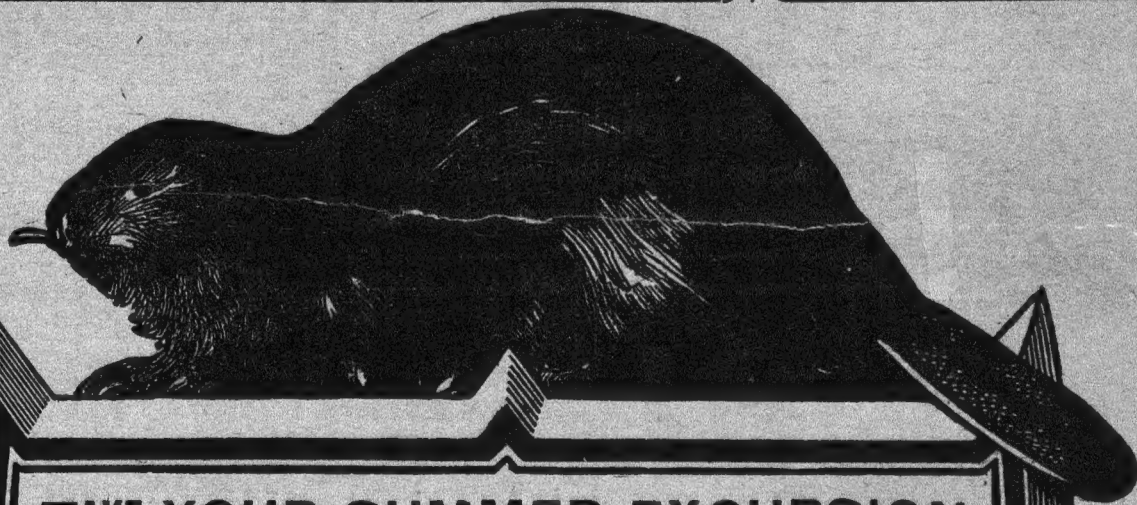
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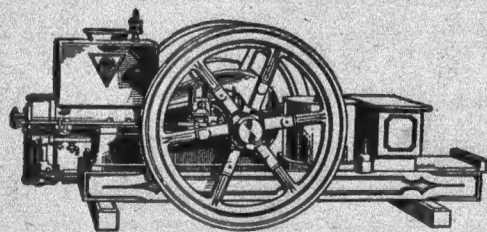
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## Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Bill Passed—Borden and Hughes Clash—Currie Defends Rich

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, July 6.—This week in parliament saw the end of the first chapter of the story of the Military Service Act, the endorsement of the principle of conscription by a majority of the house on the motion for the second reading of the selective conscription bill. How many more chapters remain to be written, within and without parliament, is something that time alone will reveal. The majority for the second reading of the bill was 63, a slightly higher figure than was expected. This was due to the fact that more Liberal members who favored Sir Wilfrid Laurier's referendum proposal decided to vote on the final division for the bill. While nineteen members voted against the referendum this number was increased to twenty-six when the final vote was taken. Those who voted with the government on both occasions were: Hon. Geo. P. Graham, F. Pardee, Hugh Guthrie, Frank B. Carvell, A. K. MacLean, Robert Cruise, W. A. Charlton, J. C. Turfitt, E. W. Nesbitt, Thomas MacNutt, General H. H. MacLean, George McCraney, W. S. Loggie, Dr. Michael Clark, W. A. Buchanan, James Douglas, A. Champagne, Dr. Neely and Duncan Ross.

The seven Liberals who voted for the referendum as first choice and then for the bill when it was defeated as second choice thereby increasing the defections from the party line up to twenty-six, were: J. A. McMillan, J. H. Sinclair, Wm. German, Archie McCoig, Levi Thompson, Ruben Truax, and W. E. Knowles. In this connection it is interesting to figure out what the majority of the government would have been had the bill received no Liberal support. As a changed vote counts two on a division the Liberals contributed fifty-two of the majority on the second reading vote and thirty-eight of the majority on the referendum amendment. This would have left the government a majority in both instances of eleven. This, of course, would have been due to the desertion of a number of French Canadian supporters of the government. The former government supporters who voted for the referendum were: Sir Rudolphe Forget and Messrs. Barrette, Bellsmere, Boulay, Descarries, Girard, Guilbault, Paquet, Patenaude (the minister who resigned his portfolio) Achim and Mondou. The two last mentioned created a small sensation in the house the afternoon before the divisions were taken by crossing over to the Liberal side of the house where they say they propose to remain in future. Both have been classed as Nationalists in the past and their coming over was not altogether a matter of pleasure to the Liberals from the English-speaking provinces, but they appeared to be welcomed by the opposition members from Quebec province. Mondou has interests in Saskatchewan and is a low tariff man.

Nine Nationalists, including Achim, voted for the six months' hoist, while 165 members lined up against it.

### All Night Session

A considerable diversion productive of a sharp debate in the early morning hours was introduced by A. B. Copp, of Westmoreland, who, after the six months' hoist and referendum amendments were disposed of, produced another amendment calling for the deferment of further consideration of the bill until such provision has been made for the dependents of men sent overseas as will remove the necessity of raising money by public subscription for their support.

It was four o'clock in the morning when this amendment was moved and it appeared to be resented by the government. Sir Robert Borden in declining to accept it described it as a "dilatatory" amendment only. This provoked the ire of Hon. Frank Oliver who said he was surprised to hear an amendment designed to aid the soldiers and their dependents described in such terms. Dr. Molloy, of Provencher, supported the amendment in a brief but impassioned speech and it was then

voted down by a majority of 59. The vote was along much the same lines as the vote on the main motion which followed, a few Liberals who voted for the principle of the bill giving it their support, while those who favored the amendment were unanimously for it.

The twelve English-speaking Liberals who voted against conscription were: Messrs. Oliver, Murphy, Chisholm, Bickerdike, Robb, Power, Molloy, Hughes (P.E.I.) Kyte, McCrae, Delvin and Kay. Champagne was the only French Liberal to vote for conscription. Conservative supporters of the bill were Hon. P. E. Blondin, Hon. Albert Seigney and Deputy Speaker Rainville. Dr. Chabot, the French Canadian representative for Ottawa would have voted for the bill but for the fact that he was paired with Dr. Beland, who is still a prisoner in Germany.

### Borden Denies Hughes' Charges

When the conscription bill reached the committee stage today, Sir Robert Borden made his promised reply to the repeated statements of Sir Sam Hughes, ex-minister of militia, to the effect that he had in 1916 desired the minister of militia to go slow on recruiting. "I desire," declared Sir Robert, "to make the strongest possible objection to these statements so far as they refer to me." He explained that any action he took was with the object "of preventing unwise selection calculated to close up needed industries."

Sir Sam Hughes persisted in his assertions that both the prime minister and Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, had on account of the pressure from manufacturers and others suggested to him on more than one occasion that it was desirable to let up upon recruiting as far as possible. He said that the minister of finance had on one occasion remarked to him that Canada had done her full share in sending men to help England and that he had retorted that we were not fighting for England but that we were helping the empire and humanity.

### Thompson Favors Referendum

Mr. Levi Thompson, of QuAppelle, who voted for the referendum in amendment and then for the bill made a strong appeal earlier in the week for a recognition of the rights of the people to settle all important questions of this kind. He said that he had been personally in favor of direct legislation before it was adopted as a plank in the platform of the western grain growers. Nothing would be lost, he said, by the government if it were to decide to trust the people. Referring to his difference with his leader on the question of the necessity for conscription if this was necessary to secure the reinforcements required at the front, Mr. Thompson said: "I do not propose swallowing my convictions to save the Liberal party, and I am not going to swallow them to save the Conservative party. That is not the way in which parties are saved. I believe the Liberal party is well worth saving, but I do not believe the Conservative party is."

In advocating a referendum Mr. Thompson said: "I am in favor of a referendum because I think it is the quickest way to get support for our men in the trenches. I am satisfied as to that, and cannot see any argument in support of any other plan. We could in a very few weeks have the whole question settled by this means and I am satisfied that if the question is fairly put before the people conscription will carry. I am willing to do my part in trying to have it carried. And I am prepared at all times to trust the people. While I try to make clear here what is the best plan, I recognize that, in this house, as in the country, the majority must rule. If the amendment in favor of a referendum is voted down I will do what I can to make the bill workable; and my feeling is that we all ought to do the same. But I say we should trust the people. I would like to make one last appeal to the government to trust the people. If they do not trust the people how can they ex-

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# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 11, 1917

## THE WESTERN ELECTIONS

There is undoubtedly a deep significance in the fact that the provincial elections in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have gone Liberal by overwhelming majorities. Explanations of these results will be many and varied, but the outstanding fact remains that the majorities in each province were decisive. The various charges of political manipulation, patronage, jugglery, foreign vote and similar explanations, even if they were all true in the extreme, which they were not, do not account for the results. Nor does the fact that the women voted in Saskatchewan and Alberta afford sufficient reason. It was an outraged public opinion that swept from power the political pirates in Manitoba, and it was much the same in British Columbia. Corruption and graft in these two provinces undoubtedly surpassed anything in the history of Canada. The investigations in Manitoba brought on an epidemic of graft charges against governments and individual members in many Canadian provinces. In Saskatchewan some charges proved to be true. But the government was wise enough, and confident in its own integrity, to investigate these charges and punish the guilty which evidently gave satisfaction to the general public.

There is no clearly defined difference between the policies of the Liberals and Conservatives in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In fact there is no good reason for party politics in any of the provincial legislatures, and aside from the tariff there is practically no difference between the two parties at Ottawa. The Saskatchewan and Alberta governments have been progressive and generally their record has been in keeping with the spirit of the West. But there is still a good deal of progressive legislation needed in both provinces and in fact in all the Western provinces. Aside from local matters it would appear that political conditions at Ottawa had a very great influence on the result of the elections in Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is a general feeling in this country that the West has never had a square deal from either political party at Ottawa. This opinion was voiced in the days of the Laurier government and has grown more insistent year by year. The present government has steadily ignored the West. Furthermore, its record in the conduct of the war, political patronage and catering to the big interests, has aroused the people all over Canada, regardless of party affiliations. It was undoubtedly in a large measure due to this feeling in the West that has given such a large majority to the Liberal party.

The Independent vote, which is a very big factor in the West, went largely Liberal, but if need be will undoubtedly go as strongly against the Liberals. The West was never in better shape to elect Independent progressive candidates for the House of Commons than it is today. Public opinion is thoroughly aroused and neither of the federal political parties has any firm grip on this country. Both of them are in bad odor. If Western people seize the opportunity and send to Ottawa a strong contingent of progressives the West will no longer be ignored.

## THE INTERCOLONIAL DEFENCE

For years the Intercolonial Railway has been held up by the exponents of private ownership as convincing proof of the failure of government owned railways in Canada or United States. It has been subjected to particularly heavy attacks from the ablest advocates of private control during the last year. Recently J. L. Payne, comptroller of statistics, department of railways and canals

for Canada, published a remarkable rebuttal of the arguments of private ownership advocates. Mr. Payne has done so in a strictly judicial manner and not as an advocate of either private or government control. He elucidates several essential points often completely hidden in the maze of arguments surrounding the success or failure of the Intercolonial. The prime consideration in the construction of the Intercolonial was to act as the cement of Confederation of the Eastern provinces. Such a railway was guaranteed to the maritime provinces by section 145 of the British North America Act, and it stands today as the seal of a solemn compact entered into at Confederation 50 years ago. It was essentially a government undertaking as no corporation wished to build it. The poor location of much of the Intercolonial, which is commonly attributed to mismanagement under government auspices, was not due at all to mismanagement, but to the imperative insistence of the Imperial government in London that the new road should be kept as far away from the American boundary as possible. As a consequence a section several hundred miles in length was established, which even now produces little traffic. It was a political road and much of its extra cost is due to strategic reasons.

The chief reason for the so-called failure of the Intercolonial in a commercial sense has been its low freight and passenger rates. Mr. Payne makes pertinent comparisons between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific, the richest and certainly one of the best handled private corporations in the whole world. The best year for the C.P.R. was 1913. In that year its rate per passenger per mile was 1.983 cents. The rate on the Intercolonial the same year was 1.617 cents. The C.P.R. rate was 22.6 per cent. higher than the Intercolonial. The C.P.R. freight service cost .784 cents per ton per mile. The Intercolonial rate was .570 cents. The C.P.R. rate was 37.5 per cent. higher than that of the Intercolonial. Had the C.P.R. operated both its passenger and freight service in 1913, its best year, at the same rates as the Intercolonial, it would have had only \$12,523,944 net earnings instead of \$43,049,764 and on that would barely have been able to meet fixed charges, having nothing for dividends. Had the Intercolonial during the same year operated at the same rates as the C.P.R. it would have earned a surplus of \$3,787,893.

The Intercolonial has water competition along its entire length for seven months of the year and for the full year along most of its productive mileage. This has until very recently precluded any advance in freight rates. But low freights were accounted for in another manner. The people of Ontario and Quebec have full and free use of the canals of those two provinces. These cost more than the Intercolonial. Hence the people of the maritime provinces would strenuously object to paying interest charges on the Intercolonial while those of Ontario and Quebec paid nothing on canal traffic. The Intercolonial is not a high salaried road, comparing most favorably with the C.P.R. in this particular. Its trains and roadbeds are good and its station buildings sufficient, but not extravagant. It is commonly charged that the deficits on the Intercolonial Railway have been due to mismanagement and that this is a sufficient example of the inefficiency of government ownership. Hence it would be natural to suppose that all corporate owned roads would be profitable and safe examples of the efficiency of such management. But there are over 2,000 corporate railways in the United States and less than one-tenth of that number in Canada, and less than 10 per cent.

of all these have ever earned a dividend. Further in the famous Western rates case a few years ago the C.P.R.'s main contention in keeping up Western rates was that it lost money on its Eastern division, a division more advantageously placed than the Intercolonial. Hence under these conditions has anyone any right to regard the record of the Intercolonial as a condemnation of railway nationalization? We certainly think not and such advocates make themselves sound rather ridiculous in the face of these facts.

## NO U.S. FREIGHT INCREASES

Previous to the recent application of the Canadian railroads for a 15 per cent. horizontal freight increase the roads of United States made a similar application. Coupled with this was a request for various reclassifications. The application on American roads was made on very similar grounds to that of our own railways, that an emergency exists in the railroad companies' situation due to war conditions. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the body in U.S.A. equivalent to our Railway Commission, in deciding against this increase a few days ago said in its finding:

"Only a most urgent and extraordinary situation would justify tariffs carrying a large percentage of increase to become effective. This record does not disclose the existence of such a situation. The emergency which the carriers believed existed in February when these proceedings were initiated was attributed by some primarily to the war in Europe. It has not been shown that military transportation is likely to be a financial burden. On the contrary, certain facts indicated that transportation of troops had been more remunerative in the past than ordinary passenger transportation. This record does not convince us that increased rates will facilitate successful prosecution of the war.

"An examination of operations during 1916 shows that year was as a whole more profitable for the carriers than any preceding year and it may be assumed that they can suffer some abatement without being in any way incapacitated."

There is no reason to believe that any worse situation exists as regards Canadian roads. The earnings of our roads have shown as great increases during war time as have those of United States, and their expenditures for material and labor in that time have been no greater comparatively. It is equally certain that almost half our railroad accommodation as represented in the C.P.R. could suffer not only "some" abatement, but a serious abatement in its profits without in any way incapacitating it.

## THE LIBERAL CONVENTION

Official announcement was made from Ottawa on July 5 that a monster Liberal convention, representing the four Western provinces will be held in Winnipeg on August 7 and 8. The announcement says that the convention is necessary so that the "Western Liberals could consider what their attitude should be toward a number of serious economic and political problems arising out of conditions created by the war." Another clause in the announcement says: "While plans have not been worked out, it is understood that facilities will be afforded to every progressive element in Western Canada to participate in the convention." It is an excellent idea to hold such a convention and to give people an opportunity to express their minds on these national problems. It is to be hoped, however, that the scope of the convention will be broadened so as to include full representation from the progressive element of the entire West. If it is to be merely a party convention it will not measure up to its possibilities for good. Liberalism at Ottawa is, and has been for many years, a name only. The Eastern



wing has dominated the party, and with few exceptions the Liberal party, like the Conservative party, has stood for high tariff, special privilege and patronage and has catered to the big interests consistently. Neither of the Eastern parties represent the progressive spirit west of the Great Lakes, and this progressive spirit is not confined by any means to the ranks of the official Liberals in these Western provinces. It is wide spread. The organized farmers have declared for democratic legislation and have adopted a national platform enunciating democratic principles. If the Western Liberals want democracy, and are prepared to stand for it, they should throw open their convention and make it a representative gathering of progressives from the entire West. If such a convention were to be held and to declare its absolute and complete independence of affiliation with either of the parties, and were to adopt the farmers' platform, it would be in accord with the spirit of the West. We believe that out of the 55 members to be elected from the four Western provinces at least 50 could be elected on such a platform. With practically a solid West, independent of party affiliations, free from campaign fund obligations and determined to re-establish democracy, they would be the most powerful influence in parliament. Let us hope the Western Liberals will take a broad view of the situation. No such opportunity has ever come to the West. It should not be lost for it may not come again. This convention by proper representation and with a democratic statesmanlike platform can win for the West the justice that has been denied this country since confederation.

#### TAX NATURAL RESOURCES

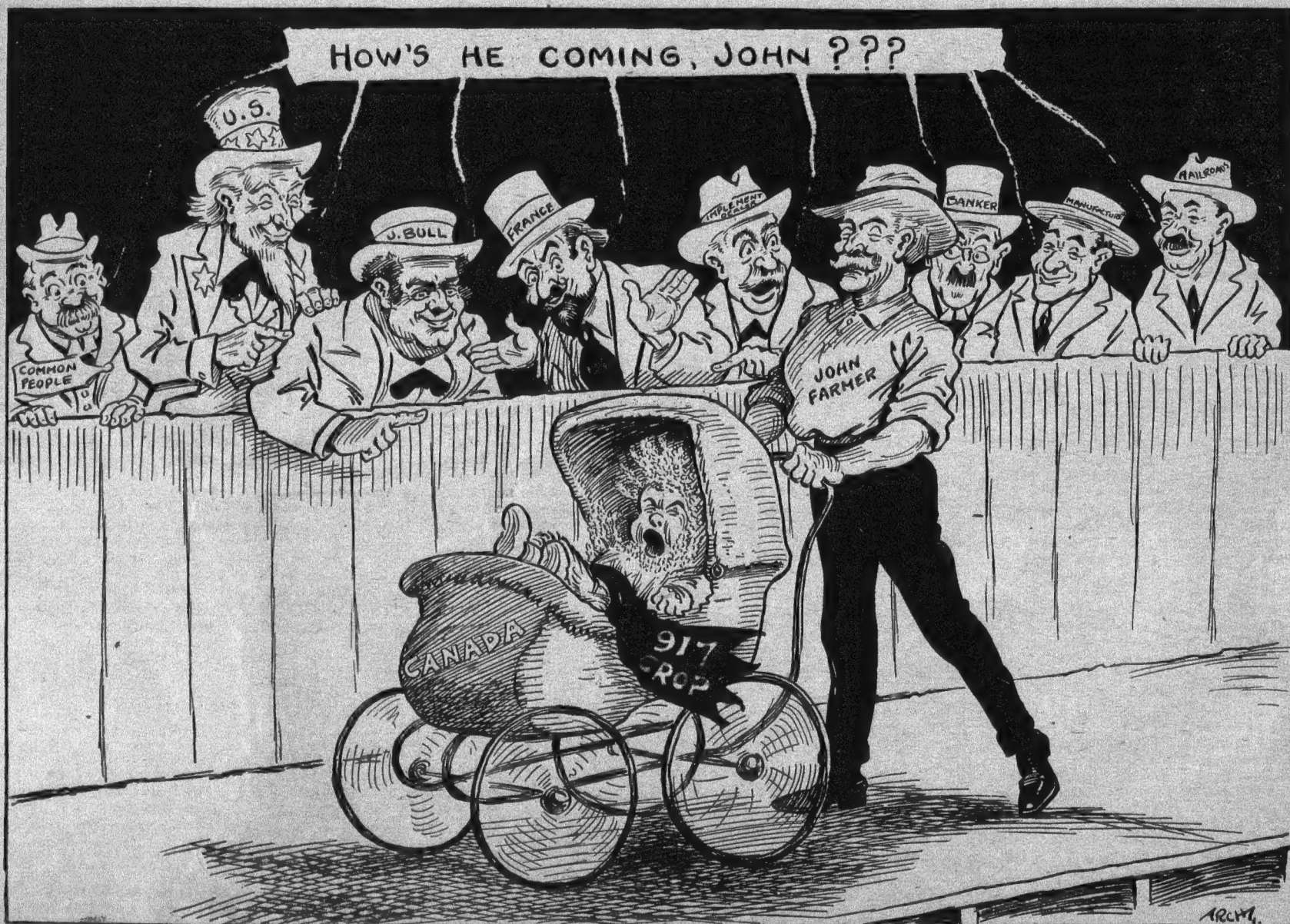
The source upon which the burden of war taxation should first have fallen still remains

untouched. From the Atlantic to the Pacific stretches a great belt of undeveloped natural resources, most of which have passed into private hands. Timber limits, water powers, mineral deposits and millions of acres of agricultural lands have been secured by subterranean methods from unfaithful governments. The present owners, many of them residents of foreign countries and some of enemy countries have never done a hand's turn to increase the effective wealth of the country. They have secured control of the people's resources and their game is to hold these resources from the people and eventually to sell them back to the people at their enhanced value. Meanwhile the people are sweating under the burden of war and submitting to grinding taxation to meet war expenditures. Why should the holders of these valuable holdings go untaxed while productive industry is having increasing burdens placed upon it? The value of the tenure by which these resources are held depends upon the outcome of the war. Every dollar's worth of these resources withheld from the people for productive purposes handicaps the nation in its period of industrial and financial stress. In the natural order of things such property should have been the first to be looked to as a source of war taxation, but so far it has been left unscathed. The men who have put their money into industries for the development of natural resources are being taxed, while those who are withholding natural resources from development pay not one cent for federal purposes. The taxation of natural resources, whether they be mining claims, water powers, timber holdings or vacant lands, would bring millions of dollars to the treasury, besides inducing those holding such resources to put them to productive use. In no instance have our political solons been more guilty of getting the cart before the horse than in this question of war taxation.

There are few farmers who haven't somewhere in their yards a pile of junk, old scrap iron, etc. We can remember no time when this was so valuable. Farmers are digging up old implements and getting repairs for such as they used as long back as 15 years. High prices are forcing economy and conservation of the old machinery of the West. Now is the time to go over all these thoroughly and sell every spare bit. You can't afford to keep such lying about. The old machinery piles that have stood as monuments of waste on many Western farms can now be cleaned up without so many bitter thoughts as would have been inevitable three years ago.

The C.N.R. counsel recently stated that on account of the coal strike that road had been forced to haul coal for a considerable period from Port Arthur almost to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. They were not able to secure a supply for any long time ahead with certainty of delivery. At one time last year the G.T.R. in places were operating with no more than a 24 hour supply of coal on hand and the pressure to keep transportation up to the mark was exhausting. It has been estimated that the West is now approximately 1,000,000 tons short on account of the coal strike. Estimating ten tons of this to a home it would mean there is no supply of coal for 100,000 homes in the West this year. The situation last winter was extremely critical. It seems likely to be much more so this year. Consumers can help to alleviate this more than they realize by getting in their coal supply early in the season and thus helping to equalize distribution.

A revolution is now in progress in Spain and the reports are that King Alphonso is in danger of losing his job. It is a rather risky business being a king these days.



ALL EYES ON HIM — THE MOST IMPORTANT YET





# Preparing the Seed Bed

*More suggestions for increasing the 1918 crop---Cultivating new breaking, etc.*

By Seager Wheeler

The season is too far advanced to offer any suggestions regarding new breaking except in the surface treatment of the soil in preparation for the crop. As soon as the breaking is finished it should be rolled or packed to hasten the rotting of the sod. This is applicable to all districts except those where the sod gives trouble. In such cases the packing will only aggravate the trouble. Discing may commence at any time after the breaking is done, care being taken to conserve any rain that falls. The first operation should be to double disc the land lengthwise of the plowing. After the first double stroke of the disc the plank drag that I have referred to in many of my former articles will be found an excellent implement to use. There is no other tool that will do just as good work at this stage. It is drawn at an angle and shaves down any edges or ridges that have been left by the disc. Besides, any large pieces of sod that are lying on the surface will be rolled along in front of the drag and thoroughly pulverized.

## Ideal Soil Conditions

The condition of the soil that is wanted is as follows: The inverted sod should lie closely at the bottom and should not be disturbed. The top two inches should be loose, pulverized mellow soil of uniform depth. This constitutes the seed bed. The lower portion of the seed bed will be the root bed. No matter what steps are taken to get this condition it should be the object of all summer cultivation. After the plank dragging the surface of the ground will be smooth and uniform. This leaves it in splendid shape for discing the second time as the disc will then cut to a uniform depth over the field.

For the second discing the disc should be set so as not to turn up any sod. I would recommend going with the furrow again rather than at an angle or across the breaking. The second discing may be done at any time providing it is done before the freeze-up in the fall. It should never be left till the spring because then much moisture that is badly needed for the coming crop will be lost. In the fall the sod will be found to work nicely and if time permits the plank drag can be used again to advantage after the second time of discing. The harrows should be used after the second discing or planking. Should it be found convenient to do so the cultivator may be run over the field previous to the freeze-up. A cultivator with diamond points is preferable. After this the soil can be left until the next spring when it can be harrowed down previous to seeding. On no account should the disc or cultivator turn up the sod or go deeper than the seed bed of two or two-and-a-half inches. Breaking should be the first land seeded in the spring.

The main point to observe is to have the top soil mellow and loose for the seed. Unless the surface is too wet the surface packer should follow the seeder. Breaking prepared in this manner will give excellent results.

## Treatment of Summerfallow

The summerfallow should be well advanced by this time of the year. Only surface cultivation will be dealt with unless there is couch or twitch grass to be considered. The packer should follow the plow but not if there are any grasses showing up, as in that case it is best to leave the land loose to dry out so that they will be disposed of. The land may be harrowed. The elimination of the grasses can only be carried on at the expense of moisture conservation. Where weed control is the object of summerfallow the land should be packed, harrowed and dragged to make the surface uniform. The planking should in every case be done after the packing and not on the loose plowing. After it is plank dragged the field should be harrowed to encourage the growth of weeds. Any rain that falls will be conserved as the soil is in a receptive condition.

There are two objects to be kept in mind, weed control and moisture conservation. Of these we will first consider weed control, as by taking effective measures to attain that end we take care of the moisture in the soil. After the plowing is finished and the land is packed, harrowed and planked then comes the most important operation. As soon as any weeds or volunteer grain begin to show up they should be

looked after. This is one of the opportunities for increasing the 1918 crop that I made frequent references to in my last article. There is no time so opportune for destroying weeds as when they are at this stage. If they are taken before they get to the second leaf stage a double stroke of the harrows will work wonders. Even volunteer grain may be destroyed at this stage if it is not allowed to get into the leaf. Let the weeds get up two or three inches high and then it will require something more than the harrows to destroy them. The heavy iron harrow is one of the best implements to use at this time and also the most economical. If the weeds get too high for the harrows they will require more efficient treatment with the cultivator, the disc harrow or even the plow. They grow rapidly and soon get so firmly rooted that they require more work to tear them out. If you are compelled to use a duckfoot cultivator or similar implement it will be found an excellent preparation to have had the soil leveled off with the plank drag so that the knives may work at a uniform depth under the surface and therefore get all the weeds. Do not allow any of them to get past as the cultivator will make them grow more rapidly than ever. It is far better to depend on the harrow and to never let the weeds get so far ahead that they require more drastic treatment.

If there are weed seeds in the soil and they are not coming up it will be found advantageous to go over the field with a tooth or point cultivator at a depth of two or three inches. This will aerate the soil and encourage weed growth so that when they show up above the surface they may be attended to.

## The Last Operation for the Season

At the end of the season, before the final freeze-up, it is well to go over the field with a cultivator equipped with points about two inches wide and to slightly ridge or corrugate the field and to leave it in that condition as it goes into the winter. If no cultivator is at hand one of the large sized disc harrows will do if care is taken not to go too deeply nor to throw up too large ridges. What is wanted is to stir the soil about two-and-a-half inches deep and to leave it at that. There is a reason for this and an important one. Should there be any perennial, biennial or winter annual weeds just coming through the soil and they are not interfered with they will go through the winter and are so insignificant that if one has not had experience with them so as to know how to destroy them before the seeding they will take toll of the crop. By having the land in the corrugated condition and then harrowing it down in the spring previous to seeding, these weeds are destroyed and put out of business as far as that crop is concerned. This is another opportunity to get in a lick for the 1918 crop that should not be neglected.

The summerfallow should never be allowed to go into the winter in the compacted condition as in the case when stock has been allowed to have the run of it. Where this is done it will be necessary to

keep tab on the field and if the stock are not keeping down all the weeds the cultivator should be used to do so. While it is sometimes very convenient to have stock running on the fallow there is a temptation to let them do the weeding and they do not usually do the job in a satisfactory fashion. Stock will leave many kinds of weeds untouched and these soon gain a foothold. There is also the temptation to leave the field to the stock with little or no cultivation, whereas cultivation of the soil is very necessary. Stock tramps the field into a compacted condition which is not advisable except in the lower layers of the cultivated soil. Two or three inches of the top should always be kept loose for aeration and conservation



The Indispensable Disc Harrow. It should be Preceded by the Packer and followed by the Plank Drag

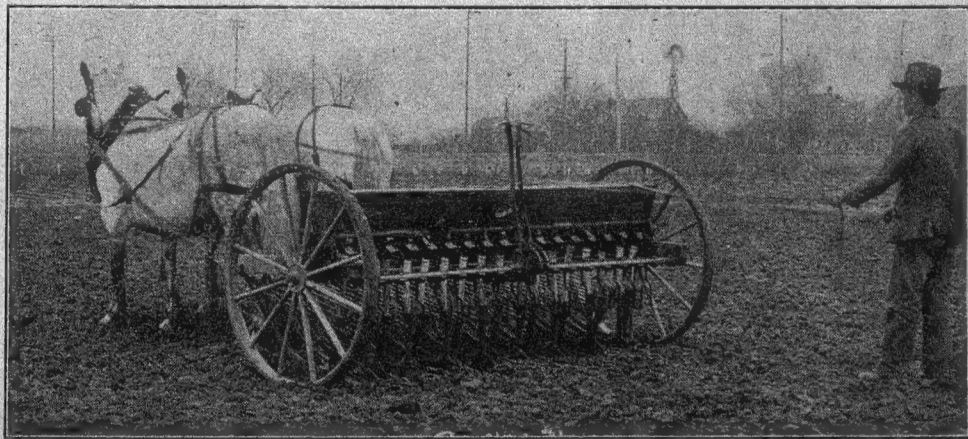
of moisture. Whatever is done do not neglect to give the land cultivation with some point cultivator some time during harvest or afterwards, leaving it in that condition to go into the winter and taking care to have it thoroughly stirred previous to seeding in the spring.

## LOCATION AND SIZE OF SILO

The silo should be located with a view to making it convenient to feed the silage. If possible it should be at the end of the feeding alley so that a truck can be run up to the silo for filling and then moved along in front of mangers in distributing the silage. Twelve cows fed 40 pounds a day will need a quarter of a ton of silage. It is best to have the silo outside of the barn but connected to it with an alley way or place it so that the chute will just reach the barn. The silo inside the barn takes up valuable space and there will be a silage odor from it. The silo outside the barn will freeze some but this can be reduced to a minimum by having a good roof on the silo and by taking out the silage right.

The size of the silo should be such that at least an inch layer is used each day. If less is used molding and spoiling may result. The warmer the weather the greater the depth of silage that should be removed. In the winter 500 pounds should be removed daily from a 14 foot silo, which would make 40 pounds for 12 dairy cows or 30 pounds for 17 beef cattle. In summer half as much more should be removed. It will require 18 cows fed 40 pounds a day to consume this amount. Silage is a valuable summer feed. Many are using it for this purpose and especially to help out when the pasture is short. Some build a summer silo and make it smaller in diameter than the winter silo, so that a deeper layer can be removed daily. If more capacity is desired it is secured by increasing the depth. In winter at least 350 pounds should be removed from the 12 foot silo and 700 pounds from a 16 foot silo. —N. D. A. C.

An inexpensive and handy evenner can be made from the cutting bar of an old mower. This is done by bolting a piece of two by four firmly on top of the bar to keep it from turning on edge. The holes that were used for bolting on the guards can be utilized so as to make a good three-horse evenner or a strong doubletree. Any ordinary clevis will fit.



All Summer Cultivation should be Conducted with the Object of Producing a Fine Seed Bed Free from Weeds



# Tariff from the Farmer's Standpoint

*Answers to Walter Carter's article---Protection Burdensome to Western Agriculture*

## PRIZE ARTICLE

In examining Mr. Carter's plea for protective tariff, the reader does well to bear in mind the fundamental fact underlying this economic controversy. Free trade represents a normal condition of trade. Protection is the placing of obstructions in the path of the natural channels of trade. The protectionists claim that certain benefits arise from this policy of obstruction that justify its adoption and maintenance. Some of these "benefits" are outlined in the essay under review and my object is to enquire whether they constitute sufficient cause for the infringement of the basic laws of commerce.

In presenting his case the writer ignored two salient facts: First, that our protected industries do not to any appreciable extent develop our natural resources; second, that no social-economic benefit is derived from their premature development. These points will be more clearly brought out if we briefly review the normal development of a nation unhindered by legislative interference with trade.

A new settlement requires first the simple necessities of life, such as vegetables, cereals, meat, clothing and protection from the climate. But it also seeks to obtain the complex advantages of civilization, necessitating importation from older countries where the steady accumulation of wealth, or specific climatic conditions have rendered them most easily obtainable. Thus a settlement may produce valuable timber that can be exploited with comparatively little capital, while it is unable to import or exchange for its timber, such agricultural machinery as will allow of competitive development of the soil. The production and export of surplus grain thus made feasible, enables it to obtain in exchange, say, fruit or vegetable products of a climate differing from its own. Such exchange produces profit for both sides, each country exporting those products that cost it the least and importing those that cost it the most to produce. This system of exchange lies at the root of all national wealth for nations are, commercially speaking, just traders, and the balance of advantage inherent in every exchange constitutes the business profits of a nation. Without international exchange savage peoples are retarded indefinitely, for it is the master-gift of civilization.

### How Exports Are Paid For

Mr. Carter speaks of money being sent abroad instead of remaining at home. We are all quite familiar with this stock argument—the fallacy of fallacies. In international exchange our exports are paid for by the nation receiving them by their own exports, sent either direct or through the medium of other countries' merchandise. Money, as such, is practically never used in international trade; money neither feeds, nor clothes, nor houses its possessor. We exchange wealth for wealth and even then only when we are made richer by the exchange. It is through this means that a new settlement accumulates wealth in its turn and so acquires its own machinery of production.

Population is attracted by the resultant processes of civilization and the import of machinery induces the normal growth of manufactures from those raw materials most cheaply to be obtained in the country. Steady progress is thus secured and the entire resources of the country are eventually brought into the economic life of the people.

We can now more readily examine the effects of protection as advanced in the article under discussion. There is first the question of the artificial development of all Canadian resources by the encouragement of protected capital. Why should we desire to develop our natural resources when their product can be obtained from the stored up supply of other countries at a less cost to us as consumers? If, for instance, an American manufacturer can utilize

Some months ago The Guide offered a prize for the best article on the subject: "How the Protective Tariff Benefits the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces." Several articles were submitted and two of them, judged to be of equal merit, were published. These were by Walter Carter of Calgary and "Fergus." The Guide did not answer the arguments set forth in these articles but decided to have them answered by western farmers. In accordance with this decision three prizes were offered, one for each of the best answers to the two articles on protection and another for the best essay on the subject: "How the Protective Tariff Handicaps the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces." The prize for the best answer to Walter Carter's article has been won by Herbert C. Tucker, a Saskatchewan farmer, whose article appears herewith. There also appears an article by J. V. James, of Alberta, whose answer to Mr. Carter's letter was believed to be too good to leave unpublished. The results of the other competitions will be published in the near future.

American raw material and transport the manufactured product to this country more cheaply than if he were to establish himself in Canada and utilize Canadian raw material, of what advantage



The burden of protection on agriculture was well illustrated in the Lethbridge district last spring, when 200 tractors, three of them made in Canada, were bought by the farmers. The farmers purchasing the tractors paid \$60,000 in tariff duties to encourage the manufacture of these three tractors

is it to the Canadian consumer to pay more money for the products (through tariff impositions) merely for the sake of using our own natural resources? When in the course of economical progress, it becomes more profitable for us to develop them than to import the raw material they can yield us, that will be time enough to avail ourselves of their treasures.

### Western Resources Not Developed

Mr. Carter has mentioned the coal and mineral resources of the two western-most provinces. He assumes that protection will result in their highest development and Canada is one of the most heavily "protected" countries in the world. If this argument were correct ought we not to see Alberta and British Columbia teeming with an industrial population in a land of factories? But where are the factories? Practically all in Eastern Canada, a broad continent lying between them and their sup-

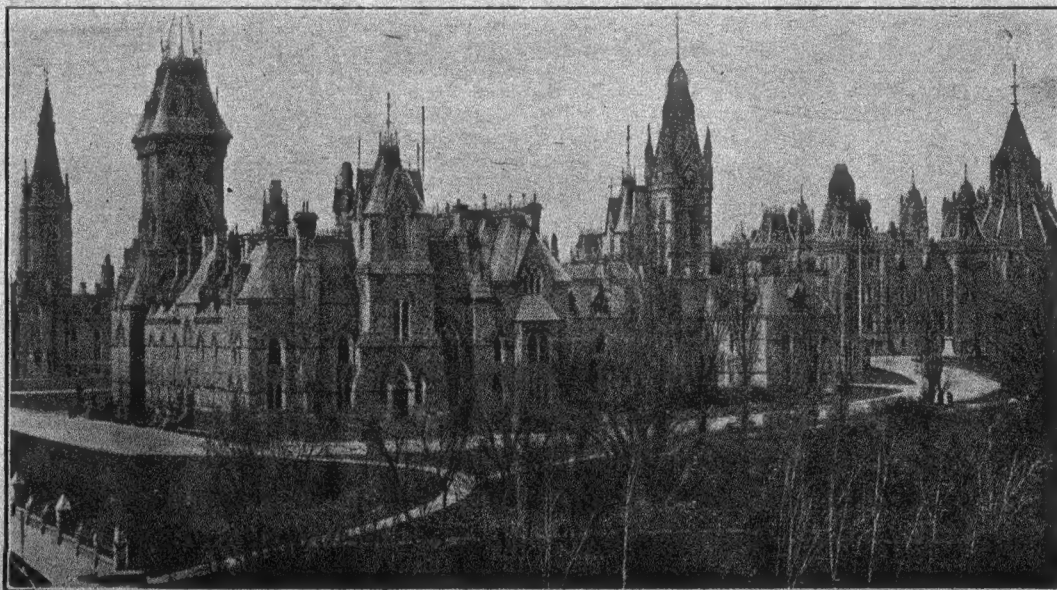
posed raw material. So far indeed as these mineral resources are developed, the farmer certainly does pay double freight—on raw material going east and on the finished product coming west. The truth is however, that the protected interests are most careful to avail themselves of the cheapest market in buying their raw material, relying on the fact that if their goods are sold in Canada, the consumer will pay the tax thereon, while exported the government will do so by issuing drawbacks cancelling the tax. For, much as protectionist manufacturers labor the point that "protection provides revenue," they carefully extract from the government the only portion of the revenue that they might themselves have to pay in competing with foreign manufacturers. How little the Canadian manufacturers have availed themselves of Canadian raw material is evidenced in the table on page 29 of February 14, while nearly half a million people were engaged in manufacturing at date of last census, only 63,000 were engaged in mining, which produces a vital proportion of the raw material of manufactures. Moreover a large proportion of the mineral produced is diverted to other purposes; for example, coal used in transportation and private consumption. These figures and the geographical position of Canadian manufacturing plants show quite clearly that high protection does not deter them from utilizing to an excessive degree the natural resources of other countries.

Mr. Carter himself speaks of the shipment of farm produce from west to east. If there were no tariff walls we farmers would be in closer proximity to industrial centres with all the accompanying benefits stated to accrue therefrom. With free interchange of animal, vegetable and mineral products of Canada and the United States, the economic life of both countries, but more especially of Canada, would be strengthened to an unimaginable degree. There would be no question of violated national integrity involved. If any desire for amalgamation of these countries existed, it would vanish utterly before the breaking down of economic barriers, for it is only caused in the first place by the unnatural repression or trading rights, based on an international boundary line. To "clear the way and stand aside" leaving us to choose our own markets is the broad highway to an evenly distributed progress, opulence and content; to find the surest road to an increase of popular wealth, is to find the only effective way of increasing the population.

Imagine Mr. Carter's statement to be correct in fact and that Canadian industries were in close proximity to Canadian raw material; would protection benefit the surrounding agricultural population? Is there an advantage in the assumed lower transportation costs, as outlined in Mr. Carter's second paragraph, of a kind to justify the increase in the cost of all commodities the farmer must purchase? If any given business transaction will result in advantage for the contracting parties in spite of transportation costs, such transaction will be carried through and both or all the parties be the richer; but if a tariff be imposed to prevent it, all will be poorer individually and collectively. On the other hand if the benefits of such trade will not justify transportation costs, there will be no desire to conduct the trade and a protective tariff to prevent it becomes gratuitous folly.

### Tariffs Foster Combines

Does protection prevent the formation of combines? Mr. Carter says it does, yet there are surely few farmers in Canada who are not aware of the existence of combines in practically every Canadian industry supported by tariffs. The truth is that combination is the necessary complement of protection. Tariffs to enhance the price of products beyond the point of legitimate profit would be useless to manufacturers if compe-



The Birthplace of Canada's Protective Tariff. The Magnificent Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, destroyed by Fire over a Year Ago

Continued on Page



# The Country Homemakers

## ANOTHER OLD THEORY EXPLODED

Back in the dark ages when the women of Manitoba did not have the franchise there used to be those who held that women didn't want the vote and that if they had it they wouldn't use it. Doubtless it is still being used in other parts of the world by those conservative people who take pleasure in holding back the progress of a country with all their might and then, when things happen in spite of them, go strutting about, saying, "Look what a fine progressive country we have."

But in the registration of the women in Winnipeg the other day another most emphatic denial was given to this stupid old theory. Women registered in slightly larger numbers than men. It is hoped that the experience of Colorado will be repeated and that as a result of woman suffrage the percentage of both men and women voting at each election will steadily increase.

## THE HOSPITAL QUESTION

I think the writer of the letter on the hospital question, which appears on this page must have made a mistake. I can't remember that I ever took a stand on this matter editorially, though I feel now that I ought to have done so before this.

I think everyone will agree with this reader that municipal hospitals are not likely to be the solution of all our health problems, but for all that I think they ought to have our hearty support as being a step in the right direction. On the principle that a hospital ten or fifteen miles away is better than no hospital at all this scheme should have the hearty endorsement of all those who are interested in the welfare of rural communities.

Undoubtedly it is better to look to the health of the community than to the sickness of it, but surely municipal hospitals will have a good influence in teaching the laws of sanitation and health. When the work is extended to the homes and we have medical inspection in the public schools many of the ills to which our flesh is heir will be nipped in the bud.

## MONEY SHOULD BE CONSCRIPTED FIRST

Because there are always those who are very willing and anxious that others should make sacrifices for their country but who are very unwilling to do so themselves, it is only fair to test the sincerity of those who believe in conscription of man power by first conscripting all the wealth of the country, not just the rich man's property, but everybody's property.

Perhaps at this point you will excuse a personal reference, which is almost always in our opinion in very bad taste, but which perhaps the circumstances may justify. Since there were some people petty minded enough to imagine that my opposition to the conscription of single men, when it was put into operation in England, was prompted by personal interest in the question, there may be some people today who are saying that it is all very well for me to talk about conscripting property in Canada when I am about to leave the country myself. As it happens all that I have laid by for the proverbial rainy day is invested in Canada, and will remain so until after the war.

It is only fair that if the country wants war, those who don't fight ought to pay, and pay to the last dollar of their possessions. But somebody says we have already given our loved ones. Nearly all of us have, or did have, loved ones in the army, but they have given themselves. That is not our sacrifice but theirs. That we have suffered almost unbearable anguish as a result is only incidental. That is an involuntary sacrifice on our part. What is wanted now is a voluntary sacrifice, a willingness on the part of those who stay at home to give up their comfort in exchange for another person's life and limbs. It is a very mean little offering at best, but it is the very least we can do. So if a ballot is taken on conscription let it be on the understanding that if it carries wealth will be conscripted first.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## THE HOSPITAL QUESTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been following up this hospital policy with the greatest of interest, also Dr. Stanley's address at Edmonton, on this question. I have enclosed you an article written by a doctor in England which I want you to read. You will then be able to follow my letter better. Now in the first case I do not wish for one moment for you to think I oppose these hospitals. I am out for anything that will be of benefit for us settlers

on the land. Now as I read this question up it does seem to me not to be all that is wanted and candidly speaking I don't think it will be such a benefit as you think, not even for the mothers. They want medical attention closer at hand, not miles away, in fact, for accidents happen so quickly. In England, where there is a hospital for every complaint that flesh is heir to they are wanting to form a different system to look after the health of the people as you will see by the enclosed article. Now a system which I think would be of greater assistance and benefit here would be to have a new system for the doctors. They should be paid by the government and the government should appoint each a district in which to look after the health of the people. That district should be his special care. Then you could expect him to be an educator of the people, as Mr. Weir said in his article in The Guide of November 1, 1916. The doctor learns to cure people when they are sick and his living depends on people who are sick. Now this system is not an idea of mine, it has been advocated by a doctor in England for the last 15 years or more. Hospitals there have not been the means of keeping people in health. No doubt it is education the people want. The future doctors will be health doctors, not drug doctors if they are going to make life different.

In our town, which is 12 miles from us, we have a general hospital. We have three private doctors and two of them have private hospitals of their



RED CROSS WORKERS IN THE WEST

own. So could not a district appointed doctor have a private one and be closer to the settlers? Our winters are too severe to travel far. It's hard on a well person to sit cramped up for hours let alone a sick one. There is no harm in trying any system which will be of benefit to isolated settlers. I read the Hon. George Langley's address in The Guide. He said he could not expect doctors to come out and settle when they could not make a living. The poor farmers had no crops and the doctors could not get their fees. If we had a system which I have put before you the doctors would be still there for the benefit of the settlers, their living would be assured and the settlers would have assured medical attention.

## HEALTH ADVOCATE.

## A CROCHETY STOVE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wonder if you can help me, or perhaps one of your readers may. I have a cooking stove, a cheap one, without any fire bricks at the top to keep things from burning, consequently my bread and cakes burn perfectly black. I put a sheet of asbestos over the oven shelf to see if that would help, but even then my bread burns, so I thought you might tell me if I can get fire bricks and put them in, or is there any kind of cement for that purpose on the market? We could get something of the kind in the States but I have never seen it advertised up here. I should be very glad of a little help.

## STINKWEED.

Who knows what to do with a stove that behaves like this?—Editor, Country Homemakers.

## ANOTHER MIXER ENTHUSIAST

Dear Miss Beynon—I notice one of your readers asks about a bread mixer. I can assure her that they are a great labor saver. I have used one for two years now and would not go back to the old method of mixing bread.

It is not hard to turn, at least I do not find it so and it does not take many minutes to mix a batch of bread. You can use your own favorite recipe provided you remember to put in all liquids first, then add the required amount of flour. The quan-

tity usually is one third liquid to two thirds flour but as some flour needs more moistening than other makes one has to experiment before knowing the exact quantities to use.

My eight loaf mixer will hold enough for ten loaves, at least I have made so many in it at times, but I have to knead it down a little sooner than I otherwise would, also when ready for the pans I may take it out of the mixer a little earlier to avoid the dough rising over the top.

My bread does not seem any the worse for so doing, as I leave it rising in the pans from one-and-a-half to two hours, according to the temperature of the kitchen. I trust Mrs. A. McL. will buy a mixer for I'm sure if she will give it a fair trial she will never discard it for the tiresome way of kneading by hand. Besides being a labor saver it is much cleaner not to have to handle the sticky dough.

## A MOTHER.

## ANOTHER WORD FOR THE FOREIGN BORN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Wolf Willow seems to be under the impression that only Canadian or British born men have enlisted in our Canadian army or sacrificed their lives upholding the honor of Canada. Now, if she will just take the trouble to look over some of the casualty lists she will find therein a great many names of others besides British born. In fact, I think our foreign born population whom

we have invited, invited mind you, to come to this country and share it with us, have responded nobly to our country's call. Where would British justice and fair play be if we put into practice Wolf Willow's doctrine? Democracy is government by all the people—that includes the foreign born to whom we have given the franchise just as much as it does the native born. If the government of this country would disfranchise a single one of its foreign born population who had absolutely done no wrong, committed no crime against the laws of the country, then I say that government would be putting us in the same class as Germany a nation which breaks her promises when it is to her advantage to do so—a nation not to be trusted. And I would like also to call to Wolf Willow's mind that quite a number of Alberta's foreign born boys volunteered and went in to fill up eastern battalions. Wolf Willow seems to have gotten the Canadian government and the British government confused.

Our foreign born population were induced to come here and settle and become Canadians by the Canadian government. Now the British government does not, and never has, to the best of my knowledge, recognized a naturalized Canadian as a British subject, except it might be some few since the passage of the Imperial citizenship bill two years ago. Now, is it not just possible that some of our foreign born people whom Wolf Willow criticizes so severely are just as loyal to Canada as her native sons and daughters, and still do not feel it their duty to voluntarily take part in the foreign wars of an empire which does not recognize them as citizens of that empire?

We, the British people of Canada, must deal fairly with our immigrants. It's very easy for a man or woman to become a good Canadian after living in our fair Dominion for a number of years, but it takes a longer time to make a good loyal British subject of the same person.

And now, in closing, I might say with Wolf Willow that it makes my Irish rise to think that any person, even remotely acquainted with the Irish or Ireland, should ever be in favor of oppression of any people or peoples at any time or place.

S. E. NODWELL.

## HIS WIFE

"I am conscious that there is a lady standing up in front of me. She may be young and handsome. She may not be. What is that to me? I am not going to give her my seat—why should I? Did not I wait over one car in order to have this privilege? It is too late now anyway. A man can't rise suddenly and insist upon a strange lady taking his seat when the journey is one-half over. Dear! dear! I ought to have got up. It wasn't worth the struggle. Still, the women have themselves to blame. They have forced themselves into public life; they want to be on an equality—I'd like to get one good look at her. My paper goes down. There! Now I catch her profile. Hello! Well, well. Thank God it's all right. My wife!"



# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS and WEDDING RINGS

If you contemplate matrimony, you will be interested to know where you can get the best value and the best quality in both your Engagement Ring and Wedding Ring. It is important in both these instances to get quality rather than size, as it is a lifelong proposition.

Our diamonds are of the very finest quality. Our extensive buying facilities enable us to sell them at the minimum price considering the quality. Our Special \$50 Diamond Engagement Ring is the best value obtainable. It is absolutely perfect. Blue-White Diamond. We have other Diamond Engagement Rings from \$15 to \$500, according to the size of the stone.

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### CO-OPERATIVE STOCK MARKETING

At the local secretaries' convention held in Calgary on June 28-29 the following paper which was contributed by C. B. Wood, manager of the Manville District Association, re the co-operative marketing of stock by the members in that district, was read:—

In the spring of 1917 it was decided by the members of the Manville District U.F.A. that owing to the very unsatisfactory prices received for their livestock in this district when compared with market conditions, that an association be formed for the purposes of marketing their own stock. Each local union appointed one of its members to attend the meetings of the association as a representative of their particular union. These had authority to deal with any matters concerning the marketing of stock that they might think to be the best interests of the farmers of their district. The executive and the president and secretary of the district association were members in charge, assisted by the directors from each union as appointed. For the working end of the association a manager, grader and seller was appointed who was responsible for the grading, weighing and marketing of all stock brought in for shipment and a secretary was appointed for obtaining the different market reports for the manager and for the purpose of handling the records and financial arrangements. The principle of dealing with the stock is as follows:

Any member having stock for shipment lists what he has with the secretary, who, when he has sufficient listed for a shipment arranges a certain day when the stock is to be delivered and notifies the manager accordingly. It is a recognized rule that the order of listing is the order in which the loads are made up, and if there is more than a load and not enough for two, those that were last on the list hold over till the next load, taking priority on the next load. On the day in question the manager comes in and weighs, grades and generally looks after the stock and also decides which according to the information received, is the best market. The members on the day of shipping, if they are in need of any cash, bring their weigh slips showing the grade, etc., in to the secretary, who advances them as much as is possible, leaving a safe margin to work on. The stock is shipped and on receiving the returns the secretary makes up the total of the expenses, and then by dividing them by the total weight shipped, finds out the cost per 100 lbs. He then renders each shipper a statement showing the selling price, charging him with the cost of shipping at the rate per 100 lbs. and after deducting any check he may have drawn in advance. A check for the balance as shown is either handed or mailed to the shipper. Each shipment therefore balances in respect of expenditure and revenue, and by this means each shipper gets the full net result of his stock, and the producers and raisers of this stock are in pocket the profits that formerly went to the middleman. Of course there are times where the middle men have lost on a dropping market, but taking it all round, we have saved many thousands of dollars. This is especially apparent when one considers that the handling of the stock in this manner has kept prices up as far as the quotations of the middlemen are concerned. Formerly the middlemen claimed that there were sudden drops in the market, claims which were not borne out by the market reports. After coming in a distance with stock one had to take just what they chose to offer. Now we have found out some very interesting things in connection with the shipping which I will refer to later.

### Opposition of the Interests

I will now state how the packing house interests tried to break the association up. The first shipment we made they did not make any move, evidently waiting to see if it was go-

ing to go through. The second shipment they went right after us. We had that day two carloads of hogs to come in. The first thing we knew when the loads began to come in, having let us get a few loads at the start, they went out and offered Edmonton prices for the hogs to every owner. This was 75 cents per 100 more than we expected to get with everything going right. Their idea was to break up the carloads and possibly catch us with a short weight load, which would have run the expenses up considerably. I am pleased to say that of all the loads that came in only one man took the bait, even in some individual cases where it would have made a difference of \$20 or \$30. By keeping round, advising the shippers what the market was and what they were doing, they were kept informed that we were not looking for more than the market price, but that we intended to get that and not two or three cents under. By means of the office we keep track of the market and by that means hold prices to their proper level.

In shipping on the co-operative basis, it is essential that the stock as listed and promised for the shipping day shall be delivered without fail, as far as is absolutely possible, as otherwise the loads are under weight, which means the expenses are above normal. We find from this point that the average shrinkage on hogs to Edmonton is 10 lbs. and with hogs at 15 cents, it makes the expenses over a cent per hundred. Shipping the other way, that is east, the ratio of expenses as against west has everything in its favor. In the first place the cuts are easier. For example, take light hogs. In Edmonton there is a cut of two cents for hogs 150 lbs. or under, which means that the animal should weigh at least 10 lbs. more here. In Winnipeg the range is from 135 lbs., except on exceptionally rough hogs, so that it is possible for the Edmonton men to collect several shipments, sort out the lights and re-ship to Winnipeg or further east. By obtaining an A1 grade down there, they make a good thing out of those that patronize the western market, and it is equally so with other grades. Of course this may not apply in all cases, but there is that feeling that we are not getting full justice in the west.

### Cattle Shipments

On cattle there is an average shrinkage in the west off cars of 30 or 40 lbs. Sold on the stock yards in Edmonton, this is very much reduced when fed and watered, if not altogether wiped out, but we find on the longer haul to the east, the weight is not only equal to the weight at point of shipment but there is generally that much gain on top of it, except in the case of animals from shippers right close to town whose animals come in plugged up for all they are worth. When one takes into consideration that the shrinkage comes out of him anyway, this is a shortsighted piece of business. Instead of the animals being in a state of emptiness and looking for feed, thus feeding well on the cars and being in good shape when unloaded, they go on to the cars in a plugged condition, and do not feed in transit. They are in a more or less sick condition, they do not feed when unloaded and keep shrinking all the time. The railways, that is as far as the C.N.R. at this point is concerned, are in my opinion very lax in the looking after of the stock shipping business. The open yards at country points are a disgrace both from a point of view of efficiency and a humanitarian point of view. In hot weather the animals lie in a broiling sun, and in bad winter weather, with the train hours late, as it so often is, the shrinkage in both cases is appalling. I guarantee that, taking the average shrink at 10 lbs. in the yards and on the train, and taking the average of five cars of hogs and two cars of cattle, a week from a point, making a loss of weight of approximately 4,250 lbs. and allowing on the C.N.R. alone 100 shipping points, there would be a loss in weight collectable at the point of delivery of

425,000 lbs. At an average freight rate of 15 cents per 100 lbs. this would mean a weekly loss in freight of approximately \$637 which would very soon pay for the expenses of covering the different yards, and would perhaps show them that their cry for permission to increase the rates, and that stock shipments do not pay the railways, is unfounded. Besides, from the humane point of view they should be forced, as they are making a business of the handling of dumb animals who are unable to help themselves, to do so without unnecessary cruelty and hardship.

### The Kicker Is Always With Us

Of course we have some men who are always considering they could have done better shipping themselves, and to whom the actual amount of expenses are more worry than the net price result. I had a man in here the other day who shipped eight hogs averaging 245 lbs. each and whose expenses were \$1.10 per 100, meaning some \$21.00. The net result on a weak market was 15 cents per 100 higher than he was finally quoted by the opposition and 40 cents more than they first offered him. What worried him was the price per hog and he claimed that the total cost should be divided by the number of animals, which would have meant that another party who also had eight A1 hogs which would average only 160 lbs. and would have to pay the same expense. The net result is that one would be getting more per lb. for his A1 hogs than the other. Incidentally this was the party who was kicking. My advice is that if any district association takes up the handling of stock in this manner that they analyze the membership list and with any members of this sort, if not amenable to reason, they had better let them go their own way than have them as a disturbing factor in the organization. Their idea of co-operation is not equality but special consideration.

To finance the advance money on the day of shipment, notes to the amount of \$10 each member were given the bank as collateral security for a line of credit, and there again the branch of the Merchants Bank here do not treat us with the consideration they would a customer in the city, for they charge 25 cents on the \$100 for the amount so overdrawn until the deposit of the cheque for the returns, when they charge another 15 cents per \$100 for exchange. This is equal on a carload of hogs to five cents per 100 lbs.

### Points Worth Remembering

The following points are perhaps worth remembering:

Feed the best wheat chop and hay you can get.

Have the troughs and racks clean.

Slat your cars in very cold weather, as the expense of slats is nothing to a possible two or three lbs. extra shrink.

Be particular as to grading, no matter who owns the hogs; paint your hogs for marking purposes and look them in.

In conclusion, may I urge the three great principles of co-operation—the first, Stick; the second, Stick; and the third, Stick. When you are known as stickers you will be approached for the stock you have for sale with a price offered that is very different from what would be offered in the old way. One had to almost get down on one's knees to sell his stock at any old price the interests were willing to offer. I hope to see the day when along every line, not only will there be stock associations, but also a chain of businesses that will render unto Caesar the things that be Caesar's. There is no doubt that with the solid backing of the vast membership of the U.F.A. this can be done co-operatively, efficiently and profitably.

It is not long since the farmer did not need to be a business man. He produced his own food, he grew and manufactured his own clothing and built his own house. He lived unto himself largely. He needed little business training. The modern farmer cannot live unto himself. He does not produce his own clothing nor the material to build his home, nor does he grind his own wheat into flour. Today he must spend, even for the necessities of life. Therefore he must have something to sell. In other words the modern farmer must be a business man.



## MUNICIPAL MEDICAL AID

We have recently been discussing a subject of great interest to our rural population, viz., the question of municipal medical aid. Under present conditions in the majority of western communities medical service or hospital accommodation are difficult to obtain and are so ruinously expensive that sick people will often delay calling a doctor until the last minute. Some municipalities have been able to erect or purchase hospitals for the use of their ratepayers, but the transportation problem would prevent our municipality from doing so, as we have practically no railways or towns within our limits. Therefore we consider that a permanent doctor residing in the centre of the municipality would meet our requirements. A tax of \$2.00 per quarter section would produce considerably over \$2,000, which would more than suffice to retain a doctor's services. Doctors themselves assert that their fees are high because they are not always paid, and they would accept a much lower income if it were assured and the farmer could rely on getting medical help when needed and at a mere two or three dollars a year, while at present an illness may cost him as many hundreds. We passed the following resolution at a recent meeting:

"We, the members of the Pilot Grove G.G.A. are of the opinion that the establishment of municipal medical aid should be introduced into the municipality and a levy placed on all assessable lands.

And further, we are of the opinion that the form of aid most practicable and likely to be most serviceable would be the appointment of a medical doctor.

And further, that a letter be sent the municipal council notifying them of the decision of the association and asking the council to give it their consideration and attention."

The council have referred the resolution to their next meeting for further consideration.

R. REEVES.

Sec. Pilot Grove G.G.A.

The above letter calls attention to a question of great importance to all our members and especially to those who are settled in districts which are devoid of railway communication. It is no light matter for a person to be taken seriously sick and in need of immediate medical attention, with the nearest doctor anywhere from 20 to 50 miles distant. Human life is too precious to be needlessly wasted, especially now, when men, women and children by the million are being so ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of Mars, and the question of medical in one form or another should be pressed forward by all our locals. The letter calls attention to the "ruinously expensive" character of present medical or hospital accommodation, which causes people to delay calling in a doctor until the last minute, and proposes a tax of \$2.00 per quarter section on all land in the municipality in order to retain the services of a doctor for the municipality.

Judging from the wording of the letter, the idea is presumably that owners having paid the tax, medical attention would then be free. If this proposal were put into effect it would mean that the man who owned say, a section of land, would have to pay \$8.00 per year, whilst the owner of a quarter section would pay only \$2.00. The idea underlying this seems to be to tax a man on his ability to pay rather than according to the service he is to receive. Assuming that the principle of taxation according to ability to pay is, in the abstract, equitable, it would not necessarily work out equitably in this particular case, as the quarter section man might be comparatively prosperous whilst the owner of the section of land might, on the other hand, be involved hopelessly in financial difficulties and therefore be less able to pay than the seemingly less prosperous man.

It would appear that a much better plan would be to make it compulsory for all rural municipalities to adopt a scheme of medical aid, either in the form of hospital accommodation or by securing one or more resident doctors, as best suited to each particular case,

and that each such municipality should be required to levy a tax on every householder, whether owning or renting the premises he occupies, as the people resident in the municipality are the people who will benefit thereby. This tax should vary in amount according to the number of persons in each family, and employers, whether farmers or otherwise, should be empowered to deduct the amount levied per person from the wages of each employee living with his employer and not otherwise coming under the tax. This would compel every person living in the municipality to ensure against sickness, would place medical assistance within comparatively easy reach of every individual in the community and would no doubt be a great saving on the present system, as well as introducing the principle of co-operation and self-help in medical aid.

As a supplement to this tax a tax might also be levied on all unoccupied lands in each municipality and applied to the fund for medical aid. I do not think it would be unjust to do this, as the problem arises chiefly owing to sparseness of population and a tax of this kind would tend to bring such land into use and thus, by increasing the population, render the whole problem less difficult of solution. The views of our members on this question would be much appreciated.

S. W. YATES.

## G.G. SUNDAY AT MOOSE JAW

Our Grain Growers' Sunday was a complete success, and by the encouragement received from the number of farmers who attended the afternoon service held in the City Auditorium, Moose Jaw, we are of the opinion that like most other things our organization has started, the G.G. Sunday has come to stay. We were very fortunate in having President J. A. Maharg in the chair and in his usual able way he outlined the origin of the association and touched on the new fields that had opened up to it, and of the possibilities such a body has, especially when the Sunday spirit can be carried along with it in all its activities. Our speaker was the Rev. E. J. Chegwin, and he assured us that this G.G. Sunday movement was the putting of the key-stone in the arch, for we were realizing that we need to raise grain growers as well as grain. He enlarged on the need of the community spirit and is anxious to see the day when science and invention will bring to our farm homes the power for domestic conveniences now enjoyed almost exclusively in the cities. He is of the opinion that the G.G.A. can give a lot of help in solving these problems. The music rendered by the Misses Baird, Binns, Graham and Stewart, was much enjoyed.

Quite a number of the farmers waited for the evening service at St. Andrews Church, when the Rev. W. G. Wilson gave us a very helpful and interesting address on the G.G. Sunday, making special reference to the G.G. Platform being in such conformity with the motto Equity. Here I might say that one man made the remark to me, there were so many Sundays being taken up with various organizations there was very little time to preach the Gospel of Christ. If he had heard the address and the sermon that I listened to he might have changed his opinion for they savored of Christ and his teaching from beginning to end. Both the speakers were very earnest in their prayers for our organization and all the officers, that they guard against being led away in any of their undertakings, but keep the true spirit of their watchword Equity ever before them, and thus carry the Sunday spirit along.

J. A. THOMPSON.

Sec. Coburg G.G.A.

## HALCYONIA PLOWING MATCH

Perhaps the readers of The Guide will be interested to learn that our

branch has held its fifth annual plowing match under the rules and conditions suggested by the college of agriculture. Mr. Ross of Unity was the judge and his decisions gave entire satisfaction.

Thirteen plowmen entered the contest, which was very keen. The challenge cup and sweepstake prize was won by Arthur Orchard. This is the third consecutive year Mr. Orchard has won the cup. He plowed with a high lift gang and made a score of 86 points. The next score, 85½ points, was made by Robert Hinde, who used a 16 in. sulky. In the class for walking plow, the prize was won by Hugh Sutherland, who made a score of 77 points. This is the second year Mr. Sutherland has taken the special silver medal given for the best work done by walking plows.

The contest was held on the fine farm of C. H. Orchard, and after the plowing was over a good program of sports was presented. The baseball match resulted in the victory of the home team over the Borden visitors. The tennis game was a tie between Halcyonia and Borden. A series of childrens' races kept the young people interested while the majority of the folks just enjoyed themselves talking to each other. The ice cream and lemonade was pronounced excellent; certainly plenty of it was consumed. The catering in the refreshment booths was of a high order and the Red Cross will receive a very handsome sum as the proceeds of the efforts of the ladies who superintended this side of the work.

Altogether a most enjoyable day was spent, it being made a general holiday for the district and further it is a fact that the plowing in the district has much improved since the plowing matches were started.

BEN. P. SALOWAY.

Sec. Halcyonia G.G.A.

## FARMERS' FIGHT NOT OVER

Our third annual picnic was held on Saturday, June 16, and we were very fortunate again, as the day was all that could be desired, although we do not think anyone would have been sorry if rain had caused us to postpone it as the crops needed it badly.

Mr. John MacNaughtan had wired us he would be present and about four o'clock he arrived and Mrs. MacNaughtan also. We were greatly pleased to have them with us, although their stay was short. They both spoke words of encouragement. Mr. MacNaughtan said that the farmers' fight for justice in marketing his grain was not over by any means and that the present system of grading whereby many farmers with wheat of good quality were being robbed on account of it being graded tough was all wrong. Mrs. MacNaughtan dwelt on the work of the Women's G.G.A. and the ladies present were very sorry that her stay was so short, but we hope that before long we may be privileged to have them with us again.

W. B. BISBET.


Sec. Swanson G.G.A.

At last we are able to forward to you an evidence of our patriotism—\$20.00 for the Red Cross. At our last meeting it was voted to send the remainder of the railroad fund to you for the same purpose as soon as it can be collected. We all deeply regret that we cannot send you more, but considering that because of the war we are still burdened with the heavy extra expense incidental to hauling our grain from 40 to 50 miles to market and thereby losing much valuable time that we otherwise could devote to preparing more land for crop, we trust that the spirit with which the offering is made may add the necessary merit the amount lacks for acceptance. This local voted to have a rally on July 5 and a request for a speaker has been forwarded to the director of this district.

F. G. HUNZIKER.  
Sec. Border G.G.A., Karluk.

## Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.



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**GOOD YEAR**  
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# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henderson, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

### THE NATION'S JUBILEE

It came on Sunday and the churches generally celebrated. But in many hearts there will be questioning as to whether the church made the best use of the occasion. With the flag waving and the apparently inevitable self-gratulation on boundless prairies and gigantic mountains and mighty rivers and far-reaching forests and expanding business and increasing manufacturers, was there the measure of steady, sobering reflection upon the use and mis-use of our heritage, upon the methods and principles of our business, upon the means by which our manufacturing and engineering "achievements" have been attained? Was there any wholesome recognition that there are still wide areas of our social and recreational and economic and commercial and public life into which Christian ideals have never been admitted and into which the Church seems powerless to secure their admission? With our rejoicing at the growth of freedom and the development of our twentieth century democracy was there due acknowledgement that our cherished autonomy has not been effective in delivering us from the feudalism of our iniquitous tariff, from the tyranny of a conscienceless partyism or from the autocracy of capitalism and big business?

In our jubilation over 50 years of nationhood was there sane and common-sense estimation from the point of view of the moral and spiritual (the point of view which is generally regarded as that of the church) of the moral position of our Canadian citizenship of today? Was there any attempt to calculate our moral progress as a people or to inquire into any indications of retrogression? Was there warning of any of the dangers that have threatened our life and that are likely again to threaten it? Was there the high clear note of leadership for our people's thinking and of direction for their conduct as citizens? Was there the inspiration of high ideals for the person and the public conscience? Or on the other hand did the church on Sunday last miss her opportunity and make herself one of the factors that minister to our people's superficial and vain-glorious self-satisfaction?—W.R.W.

### WHEAT PRICES FOR 100 YEARS

During the Napoleonic war, which lasted from 1812 to 1816, wheat reached the highest known figure, viz., \$4.25. Exports to England were cut off from France, Holland and Germany. England was also at war with the United States in 1812, and for some time in this troublesome period the price remained steady around \$3.86. The lowest figure quoted in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was \$1.37, in 1822.

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the lowest figure was reached in 1835, when wheat sold at \$1.35; therefore the second quarter of the nineteenth century was a fairly high wheat period also.

In the third quarter of the century was the Crimean war, which started in 1854, when Russia was fighting England and France, and wheat sold at \$2.50 per bushel, having started at \$1.71 in 1851, and had a steady climb until the \$2.50 price was reached. There was a declining fluctuation then until 1864, partly owing to the Civil war, when wheat began to advance until \$2.10 was reached. From 1864 to 1875 there was a steady tendency downward, the lowest price being \$1.37 in 1875. By 1877 the price had gradually climbed to \$1.72, and in 1878 went back to \$1.40. From that on a period of steadiness followed until 1883, when the wheat quotation was \$1.25.

The market continued to decline and the even dollar was reached in 1884, and in 1886 94 cents. This is the first time wheat went below the dollar mark since 1800. In 1891 the price of wheat was \$1.13, and in 1894 reached 60 cents. It was fourteen years before the \$1.00 price was again exceeded, namely, from 1894 to 1909. There were periods along

about 1895 when the farmer only received 40 cents per bushel in Manitoba, and an old grain merchant claimed to our representative that he bought wheat at Boissevain, Man., in 1895, at 36 cents (No. 1 Hard). There has been an upward tendency in recent years, and especially since August, 1914, when the trading in wheat has been exceedingly active. In the past few months there has been a steady rise, and \$3.05 was the highest bid on the Winnipeg exchange, but Minneapolis and Chicago markets have had quotations at \$3.25. All signs point to a high wheat market, even should we have a restricted market.

### THE "ONE-SPEAKER" GROUP

Occasionally it happens that an association allows one man or two to do all the talking. It is not because nobody else has any ideas for often the quiet man is the best thinker. But diffidence or hesitancy or fear of unfavorable comparison with the facile speaker tempts to silence, and so it happens that meeting after meeting, the speaking is left to the one or two. That is not according to democracy or the teachings of the Grain Growers' movement. Every officer and every member of every branch should diligently endeavor to promote general discussion of the topics presented. Even conversational discussion is better than one-man speechifying. The one man, not entirely by his own fault is led to think of himself as the only one who has any thinking and speaking ability, and because of others' silence is apt to be regarded as the leader of the local thinking and the mold of local opinion. Now it is never wise to allow the formation of public opinion to be left to any one man. Every man and every woman thinking and able to express his or her thought in any community meeting is the ideal. The over quiet individual owes it to the community to exert himself so as to promote general discussion in the interests of more generally effective citizenship and completer democracy.

### AN APPRECIATION

An article in last week's issue of The Presbyterian by Rev J. A. Cormie, of The Pas, deals with a visit to the Ruthenian settlement of Ethelbert and contains the following sentences of interest to Grain Growers:—

"The women have a Home Economics society in the membership of which were both English and Ruthenians. They have had demonstrations on such matters as preserving fruits and vegetables and home nursing and they are all sewing or knitting for the soldiers. The men have a branch of the Grain Growers' Association which I was told was not very well on its feet yet, but was learning what to do. The G.G.A. is perhaps the most influential organization in Western Canada, and it was interesting to find these new Canadians joining hands with their older brethren in fighting the battles of Canadian agriculture. Association with such organizations as the G.G.A. and the Home Economics society gives a most valuable point of contact with the very best elements in our national life."

### PICNIC AT NINGA

A joint picnic of the Ninga Grain Growers and Hiawatha Red Cross society was held at Geo. Lowe's on June 21. After the usual athletic sports were run off and enjoyed by all, from the children to the old folks, a program of music and speeches was given. O. A. Jones, of Whitewater, district director, was present and gave a short address after which Peter Wright of Myrtle spoke and was greatly enjoyed. The Red Cross workers had a refreshment booth on the grounds, also a tent where donations for the society were gratefully accepted. The receipts from tent and booth amounting to \$187 will be used for Red Cross work as soon as possible.

A. H. CHESTER,  
Pres. Ninga G.G.A.



# The Mail Bag

## AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

### SAMPLE MARKET PAYS

Editor, Guide:—Last winter I shipped a bulkhead car of wheat to Duluth in bond. This car was to be exported to Kingston, Ont. It went over the G.N.R. from Layland, Man. There was about equal amounts of No. 6 Northern and feed in either end of the car. It was graded by the Canadian inspection department at Duluth. I was advised by a friend to pay the duty on this wheat, reship it to Minneapolis and sell it on sample on the Minneapolis market. I did so and the whole car was sold on January 19 for an average of \$1.56 per bushel. On the same date in Winnipeg No. 6 Northern was \$1.08½ and feed 94 cents. After paying \$119.60 duty, two freights and all the extra charges for reshipping, etc., I had 40 cents a bushel clear or \$478.40 on 1196 bushels of wheat. If I had shipped direct to Minneapolis and had there been free wheat at that time, I would have had \$648.00 more in Minneapolis than it would have sold for in Winnipeg on the same date.

In May last a neighbor and I had each half a car of wheat. We put it in a bulkhead and shipped direct to Minneapolis over the C.P.R. Our neighbors thought us foolish to risk shipping wheat to Minneapolis but we took the risk. We were not sure at the time whether we had free wheat or not, but we knew our wheat would grade tough in Winnipeg and would not grade tough in Minneapolis. We also knew that the allowance on this score alone would more than pay the duty if the duty were still on.

The wheat graded in Winnipeg No. 4 Northern tough, 5½ per cent. dockage and 13.5 per cent. moisture. It was sold in Minneapolis on May 29 on a falling market for \$2.33 per bushel. This gave us 48 cents a bushel better than we could have done in Winnipeg on the same date, made up as follows: 25 cents for tough, 13 cents in price and a fraction over 10 cents in dockage. I sent a sample to Minneapolis before we loaded the car and on May 14 it would have sold in Minneapolis for \$2.75 a bushel. We paid no duty on this car. On the 1,100 bushel car we were \$258 ahead.

I always knew we were skinned in Manitoba but I did not think we were skinned so deep till I tried shipping to Minneapolis. A difference of \$500 or \$600 a car between Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets is a powerful argument in favor of a sample market and free wheat. It also explains some of the exceedingly fat dividends paid by our milling companies.

P. CAMERON.

Westbourne, Man.

### BANKS NOT AS REPRESENTED

Editor, Guide:—Seeing a request in a recent issue of The Guide, for the experience of farmers with the banks, and having carefully read Vere Brown's articles, published some time ago, I wish to ask a few questions and refer to a case which came to my notice recently.

Mr. Brown stated that a farmer should consult and seek the advice of his banker before committing himself any important business transaction. Now I wish to ask Mr. Brown how he would feel, if upon walking into the bank where he was in the habit of doing his business to consult the manager he was greeted with these signs hung in a conspicuous place: "What, you here again!" and "Another half-hour gone to H——!" Yet those signs actually decorated a conspicuous place in a bank in western Saskatchewan for weeks, if not for months.

Also, is it customary for managers in the case of a farmer who has a mortgage on his place which is payable in annual instalments extending over a number of years to charge the total

amount against this year's operations. I know some managers who do that.

Allow me to state a case, for the accuracy of which I as well as others can vouch. Two farmers approached a bank, with which they had both previously done business and asked for a loan of less than \$300, offering a joint note. Their combined assets are over \$10,000 with readily available (unencumbered) assets of well over \$3,000. But the manager would give them the money only on the condition that they give him a note for the amount and a chattel mortgage on over 40 head of cattle. Did these men get a fair deal? If not, was it the fault of the bank, or the banker? Let Mr. Brown answer.

E. C.

Sask.

### AN OPEN LETTER

To Dr. Roche, M.P.,

House of Commons, Ottawa.

Almost every paper is replete with appeals to the farmer to "produce." Are you sure, sir, you are doing your part, or anything but issue these appeals?

A couple of months or so ago an energetic young farmer of a neighboring town, with ample resources applied to your department for a five year lease of a school section near here agreeing on his part to put 600 acres of it under crop the coming year. Your reply was that it was not the custom to grant such a lease for agricultural purposes.

Your appeals, sir, either mean something or nothing. In the light of the above it would seem that you are very little concerned about actual production, if not why not throw open every possible acre of land whether it is the custom or not?

The wheat production from this particular 600 acres next year alone might reasonably be put at 18,000 bushels—an item surely worth considering in these exceptional times.

With party politics I am not concerned.

S. STEVENSON.

Craigmyle, Alta.

### REFUSED CREDIT BY BANK

Editor, Guide:—I have just seen what you say in regard to the banks giving credit in your issue of June 13. Well, here is the experience I have had in getting money from the banks. About a year ago I went to the bank to borrow \$40 to buy twine. The manager took my statement as to what I had, which was as follows:

Wheat, 184 acres, seven horses, one cow and a full equipment of farm machinery. I owed nothing except \$200 for a grub stake. I was told that I could get no money unless some good reliable farmer would sign my note with me. I went home and went out working with my horses to get enough money to buy my own binder twine when I should have been getting land ready for this year's crop. I figure I am about \$100 out on not getting this money at the time I wanted it because I did not get my breaking ready at the proper time and it shows now in the field.

I find the bankers are quite willing to help those that don't need their help very bad, but the man that really needs it cannot have it. I have heard many others say the same thing. Of course you may say, "Why didn't you get some good responsible party to sign your note with you?" Well I will say I am just like most other farmers, too independent. I feel that I ought to be able to take care of myself and always did when I was in the U.S. With such an outfit as I had I could easily have got \$1,000 there. I never heard of a banker asking to get someone else to sign with you down there. Everyone looks out for himself.

GUST BRIETZKE,

Pres. Big Stone U.F.A. Kinmundy, Alta.



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## Tariff from the Farmer's Standpoint

Continued from Page 8

tion at home were to lower the price to the narrowest margin of profit. In the hurly-burly of competition all surplus profit would be steadily eliminated in the effort to undercut all competitors. The inflated prices that tariffs allow can only be maintained as long as an agreement exists among the beneficiaries not to compete with each other. What does Mr. Carter call this process? Is it not that of a combination or trust? It would not even be logical to attempt to legislate combines out of existence until the evil from which they necessarily spring, is first purged away. Combines without protection may be feasible, but never protection without combines. Else what would be the use of protection?

The claim that Germany became rich to wage this war by being permitted to sell her goods freely in certain countries, a claim which Mr. Carter symbolizes by the German pocket knives some of us may be carrying around, is perfectly just. But surely it is a poor argument for protection for it deals with that part of Germany's economic life which is unhampered by their protective policy. Furthermore "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" and if Canada were only permitted to trade as freely with America (by the acceptance of the reciprocity agreement) we too could become rich though not, let us hope, to wage war, for Germany's war-lust arose from quite opposite causes. Indeed Germany, in regard to her protectionist policy, is an object lesson for modern civilization. German protection and German militarism both obtained their impetus from the victory of 1870, since which the progress of democracy has been heavily retarded, in spite of their extraordinary and persistent sagacity in commerce. Socialism, the invariable product of popular discontent, became formidable enough to threaten embarrassment to the patrons of Germany's double curse. The Prussian junkers who are held responsible for the present war, were great beneficiaries of the tariff and doubtless hastened "der tag" for fear lest an internal upheaval, then imminent, should abolish simultaneously German protection and German militarism.

### The Basis of National Strength

As to the final argument advanced by Mr. Carter, which all things considered, is perhaps the most plausible on the surface, one has merely to examine the logic of scientific fact. The fundamental fact underlying all warfare is that the wealthiest and most contented peoples are invariably victor in the end. Six thousand years of history offer continuous proof of this. I have shown I think, clearly enough, that protection hinders the growth of national prosperity and popular content, while free trade promotes it. If a country that is naturally poor makes war with a country that is naturally rich, other things being equal it is at a disadvantage, but the disadvantage may be turned into disability and disaster through the stagnation caused by protective tariffs while with complete free trade it may be partially or wholly overcome by utilizing through trade channels the natural advantages of other lands. If a country is naturally adapted to a single industry, its greatest opportunity of acquiring wealth and popular content, thereby making it strong to withstand aggression, is to produce its specialty to the highest possible degree and exchange it for the desired products of other lands.

Viewed from any angle, protection is unquestionably the most brazen, gigantic fraud in the history of modern civilization. If ever we farmers as one man come to really understand how the unspeakable beauty and freedom of this great west has been closed to us and the happiness of our women and children marred by unending slavishness in order to satiate the greed of a callous plutocracy, we shall see a new day dawn!

HERBERT C. TUCKER.

Kuroki, Sask.

### THE FALLACIES OF PROTECTION

Mr. Carter opens his article with a glowing picture of the home market and the alleged benefits resulting therefrom. It must be remembered, however, that



Canada is essentially an agricultural nation. It is idle to suppose that the manufacturing industry can ever attain such proportions even with the help of the protective tariff as to create a home market sufficient to absorb the products of Canadian farms. The bulk of our farm products must be exported and sold on the open markets of the world and the price fixed according to the world's demand and supply.

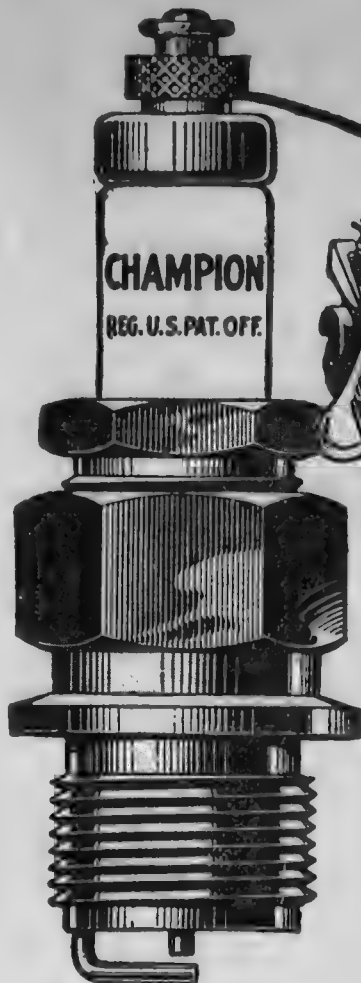
Experience does not bear Mr. Carter out in the theory that protection will develop the national resources of the western provinces. The big Canadian factories are established in the east and as the consumers in the west must bear the expense of getting the manufactured goods on the western market, the manufacturer prefers to serve us at long range rather than lay out capital in building factories in the west. If the tariff were abolished and monopoly destroyed, small concerns would spring up in the west and their proximity to the western trade and to available raw material would give them an advantage which would enable them to compete successfully with their eastern and foreign rivals.

#### Tariffs Foster Trusts

Mr. Carter says that the farmers of the prairie provinces derive a benefit from the protective tariff on the grounds that it prevents the trusts that control the manufacture of goods in the United States from getting control of Canadian industries. I think he disposes of this theory himself when in the beginning of his article he says: "When manufacturers are seeking new territory to build factories the first thing they look for is a market for their goods as close as possible; the next is railway facilities and the third, raw material." In the event of the tariff being removed the Canadian manufacturer has every advantage in his favor and could hold the field against foreign competitors if he would be content with legitimate profits and could bring himself to regard the western trade as a field rich in business possibilities and not a sort of "no man's land" to be exploited to the limit. Further, Mr. Carter innocently asserts that under the protective tariff there is no inducement for Canadian manufacturers to form trusts. He is to be congratulated on his optimism. Common sense and experience tell us that trusts and mergers are the natural results of a protective tariff.

The statement is made by Mr. Carter that the protective tariff keeps the population at home and he goes on to illustrate this by giving examples which took place in the province of Quebec twenty-five years ago. These examples are not applicable to conditions in the prairie provinces today but it might be mentioned in passing that the exodus from Quebec which he described took place during a period of high tariff. As a substitute for high tariff as a means of keeping the Canadian population at home, I would suggest a removal of the tariff and instead of the few large manufacturing concerns controlling output and prices which we have in Canada at present we would have myriads of smaller concerns springing up all over the country, giving employment to that part of our population which prefer to follow industrial rather than agricultural pursuits. Under present high tariff conditions in Canada it is impossible for small manufacturing industries to exist owing to the opposition of more powerful rivals. Under free trade the manufacturer of smaller means would have the same chance as the more powerful ones. This would enable the consumer of the prairie provinces as well as those of the eastern provinces to buy manufactured goods at reasonable prices instead of being compelled to pay a tribute of from 25 to 42 per cent. for the privilege of buying made in Canada goods. This would be a big factor in keeping the population at home. The only way by which high tariff would keep the population at home is by impoverishing the people to that extent that they are deprived of the means of leaving home.

Mr. Carter, in concluding his article, can not resist the temptation of getting back to the home market argument. He points out how the farmers of the east are profiting by having a market for their farm products at home. He does not explain how this is benefiting the farmers of the west. If a market



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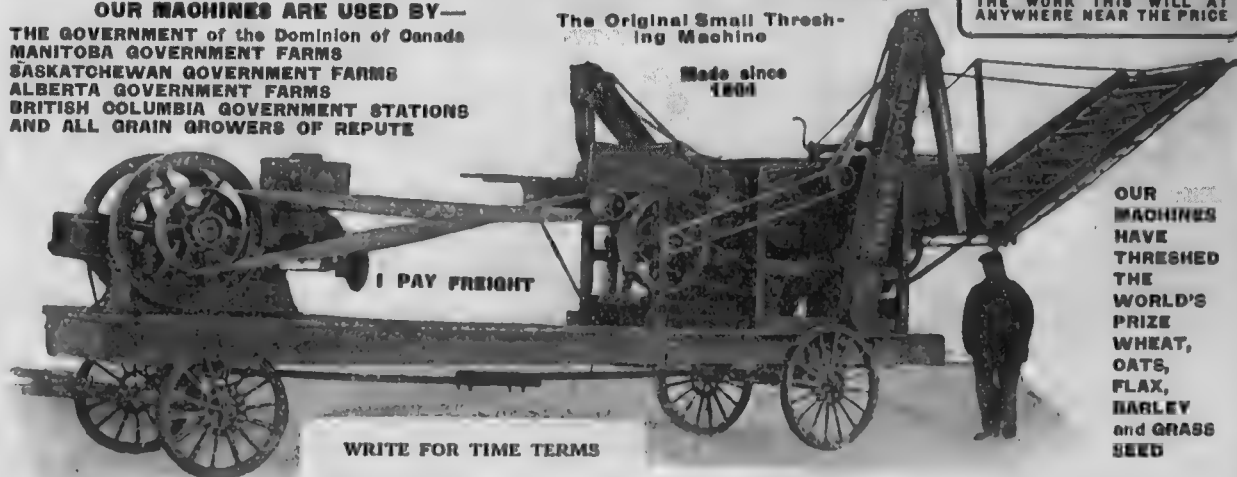
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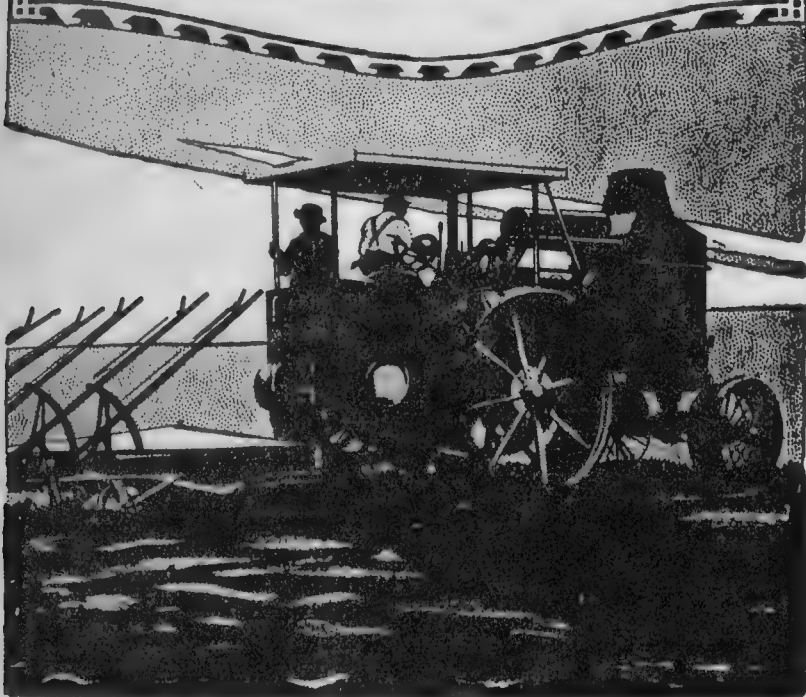
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BRANCH STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA



for farm products on this continent is so greatly to be desired why not have reciprocity which will give us access to a market of one hundred million people south of the 49th parallel. Your correspondent says the European war is the result of Canada and other countries allowing German made goods to enter their markets and goes on to say many farmers are carrying pocket knives made in Germany. This is undoubtedly true and is it not significant that knives and other articles manufactured in Germany can be sold in Canada after paying duty and transportation charges cheaper than similar articles labeled "Made in Canada." In alluding to Germany it might be pertinent to point out that at the present moment Germany is enjoying a condition of affairs that to the protectionist must seem ideal. Protective tariff is a modified form of prohibitive tariff and a prohibitive tariff and a blockade such as Germany is experiencing amounts to practically the same thing. The British navy is very effectively protecting German manufacturers from foreign competition.

Mr. Carter's assertion that no nation can long maintain its supremacy if its prosperity rests on one industry alone is indisputable. But free trade, instead of destroying the manufacturing industry in Canada would develop and expand it. The Canadian manufacturers would be obliged to adopt more economical methods of getting their products from the factory to the consumer.

They might be obliged to lay out capital in building branch factories in the west to eliminate high freight rates and to meet the keen competition that would develop under free trade conditions. This would benefit not only the people of the prairie provinces but the people of the whole Dominion as well.

J. V. JAMES.

Ponoka, Alta.

#### STORING BUTTER FOR WINTER

Butter can be laid down during the summer season to give a satisfactory supply for winter use. With the present scarcity of food products and the prospect of high prices next winter, it is more important than ever that farmers and others should look forward to their winter supplies. Farmers who are making butter for winter's supply should use sweet cream of good quality, pasteurizing it by keeping the container in hot water for 30 minutes at a temperature of 145° F. The cream should be stirred frequently during the process. It should then be cooled to approximately 50° F. It is important that the butter should be made from sweet cream, rather than from sour cream, since the keeping quality of sweet cream butter is better.

This cream should be churned in the usual way and the butter may be packed solid in stone jars, or it may be made into pound prints and packed in jars, either with or without the regular parchment paper wrappers. The butter should then be completely covered with a salt solution sufficiently strong to float an egg. A large plate, or a header made of some odorless wood, should be placed on the butter and then clean stones or bricks may be used to weight it.

Persons who are not making their own butter can secure satisfactory results by getting fresh butter made from sweet cream and packing it as described. Such butter may be obtained of near-by creameries in wholesale lots. The best time to buy is from the middle of May to the middle of July. The butter should contain the usual amount of salt. Care should be taken to pack it in stone jars which have been thoroughly scalded and are free from taint or odors, and the butter must be kept covered with the brine solution. Butter packed this way and stored in a cool cellar should keep all winter.

The spread of weeds, the "drifting" of soil and the loss of organic matter are in many places lowering the profit from grain farming so materially that resort to hay crops occasionally is being practised. In other places corn is coming to be a partial substitute for the fallow. It is possible that these crops together with alfalfa or some other legume may be the stepping stone to a suitable crop rotation.

Food Controller Hanna has issued a statement outlining the food situation within the Empire and Canada. He declares that the adoption of a war amendment is a national duty and that there must be immediate voluntary action to curtail table excesses. The important statement is made that the crop of storeable foods of this continent may be entirely inadequate to meet the demands unless the whole people determine to do everything in their power to make up the shortage.

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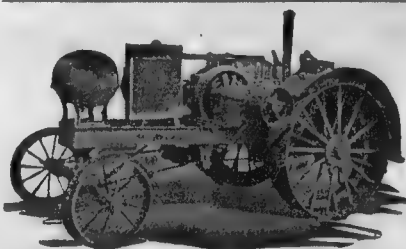
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Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.  
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## FEEDING LAMBS

The outcome and development of the flock depend largely upon the care the lambs get the first year. If the lambs are stunted then, they will always be stunted and will never make their proper growth. If once stunted as lambs, no matter how much or what kind of feed they may receive afterwards, their further development cannot be greatly changed. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station the writer has raised many lambs that made an average gain of five pounds per head each week up to the age of three months. It is not at all uncommon for lambs to weigh fifty to sixty pounds when sixty days old.

The feeding of the lambs should be commenced just as soon as they will eat. This can best be done by means of a lamb creep, which can be set up at one side, corner, or end of the barn. The creep is very simple in construction and almost anyone can erect one. The material needed consists of two boards as long as desired and one inch thick and six inches wide, and also strips or slats, three feet long and one inch thick by four inches wide. These strips are nailed on the two six-inch boards, thus forming a rack about three feet high. The slats should be put just far enough apart so as to let the lamb slip through and keep the old sheep out. A trough should be made about four inches deep and nine inches wide and rest or legs nailed to each end. At each end of the trough a piece of six-inch board is nailed on, to stand up over the feed trough eight inches. On top of these two upright boards another six-inch board is nailed across the entire length of the trough to prevent the lambs from stepping into it with their front feet. In the trough is put grain for the lambs. Young lambs are quite inquisitive, and when some grain and hay are placed in the creep they will soon find the loop holes and begin eating.

## Grain Ration for Young Lambs

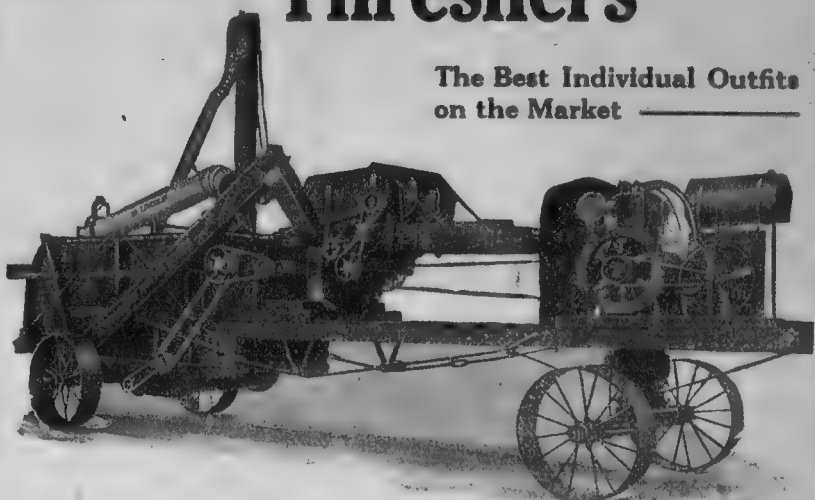
It has been found at the Wisconsin Station that a grain mixture consisting of two pounds of wheat bran, one pound of oats (whole oats will do, but crushed are better), one pound of finely ground cornmeal and one-half pound of oil-meal has proved an excellent grain ration for young lambs. Later in the spring when the weather gets warmer the amount of cornmeal may be reduced and the amount of oats increased. Fine alfalfa hay will furnish the best roughage for young lambs. If some roots, such as turnips, or rutabagas, are available, the youngsters will soon relish them.

When the sheep and lambs go out to pasture the lamb creep can be moved out with them and set up in a corner where the lambs will soon detect it again. Some sheep breeders may say that lambs do not need any extra grain when they are out on good pasture and are suckling their mothers. Experiments conducted along this line at this station have shown however, that it pays well to feed a little grain to lambs all summer long. Even if such lambs are held over for fattening in the winter it has been learned that the lambs fed grain during the summer make more and cheaper gains than lambs of the same breeding and kind that do not receive any grain while on pasture. If the lambs are fed well during the first year one can figure on a well-developed flock. There is no danger of getting them too fat, either for breeding purposes or for the butcher if an excessive use of fattening grains is avoided. When well fed they grow so much that they do not lay on any surplus fat.—Frank Kleinheinz, Shepherd, Wisconsin Experiment Station.

The most reliable information the world affords on the value of crop rotations show that land in England when cropped continuously to wheat for over 60 years, produced an average of 13 bushels per acre and when grown in a rotation of turnips, barley, clover and wheat, it produced 25.6 bushels per acre every fourth year for the same length of time. The most reliable information that America affords shows that corn in Illinois when grown continuously for 29 years, produced 27 bushels per acre, while in a rotation of corn and oats it produced 46 bushels and in a rotation of corn, oats and clover, 58 bushels per acre.

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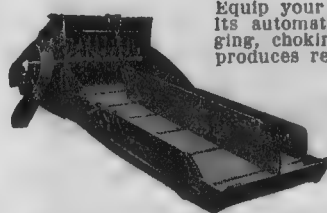


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In addition to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on No. 20 LINCOLN we are also exclusive distributors for Western Canada of the

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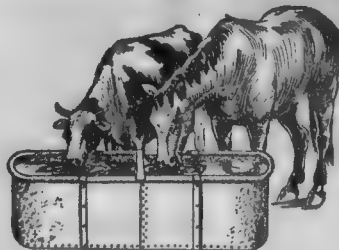
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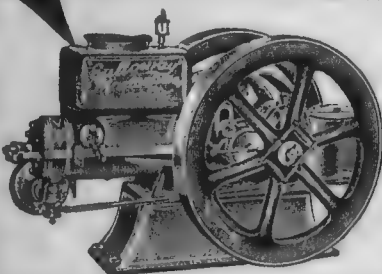
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We are paying \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.30 per bushel for good Potatoes according to grade, delivered at Winnipeg. Rush your Potatoes to us while the market is good. If you ship in your own bags we will return them immediately or we will supply you with the bags for shipping. Above prices are subject to change.

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HENS (any size).....18c  
HENS, 5 lbs. and up.....20c  
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YOUNG ROOSTERS.....15c  
These prices are for live weight L.O.B. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

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97 Alkins St., Winnipeg

# Freight Rates Increase Argument

R. McKenzie's Critical Analysis—Isaac Pitblado's Contentions

This is a continuation of the argument before the Railway Commission which sat in Winnipeg recently. Mr. Pitblado and Mr. McKenzie represented the consumers and farmers of the West.

### Able Argument of R. McKenzie

Mr. McKenzie pointed out that in the statement of the grounds on which the application was made for a rate increase, the implication seemed to be that the present inefficiency of the railway transportation facilities is due to scarcity of skilled labor, and other causes due to the war, and that because of these facts the railways find it impossible to maintain the transportation service at its highest efficiency. He showed that Mr. Lanigan of the C.P.R. in presenting his case before the Grain Commission only a short time ago emphasized in the strongest terms that the C.P.R. could not possibly increase the service this year for want of skilled labor and additional equipment. Now the railways came to the board claiming that it is impossible to adequately sustain their service, to make needed betterments and that it is money they need. So far those trying to effect a reduction in the cost of living have not met with any degree of success and on top of this the railway companies are asking the commission to recommend to the government the passing of an order in council authorizing these railway companies to add some \$39,000,000 to the cost of living for the people of Canada, for that is what the increase in freight rates would mean. Most of the proposed extra burden would fall directly on the primary industries of production, or be shifted to them in due course. The manufacturers or commercial interests would pass the burden on to the consumer. The following figures give some idea of what this extra 15 per cent. on the present tariff would mean:

		Increase in cents per bushel		
		Ft. Wm.	Manit.	Halifax
Average points in Manitoba	1 1-5	2	2 1/2	
Average points in Alberta	1 4-5	3	3-5	3 7-10
Average points in Saskatchewan	2 4-5	4	1-10	4 1/2
		Per min. car		
Increase on cattle	Per 100 lbs.	20,000 lbs.		
Calgary to Toronto	13 1/2c	\$27.00		
Calgary to Winnipeg	6 3-5c	13.20		
Winnipeg to Toronto	9 7-10c	18.14		

### The C.P.R.'s Annual Statement

Mr. McKenzie stated: "Applying an increase of 15 per cent. on the gross earnings of the Canadian railways of \$263,157,157 would involve an additional charge on the Canadian public for freight and passenger traffic of upwards of \$39,000,000, \$5.00 per capita, \$25.00 on every family of five. But that is not all. All those engaged in manufacturing and buying goods to sell again would add the additional cost for freight to the selling price of their goods. It is on that portion of the population who are less able to pay that the burden of the additional tax would fall. Of this amount about 48 per cent. or \$18,698,000 would fall to the lot of the C.P.R., \$5,132,100 would go to the C.N.R. and \$6,873,000 or 15 per cent. to the G.T.P.R."

Is it just to the people of Canada to be taxed \$39,000,000, of which the C.P.R. gets \$18,000,000 based on their earnings of 1916 and would amount to \$21,000,000 based on their earnings of 1917 in order that the C.N.R. could get assistance to the extent of \$5,000,000?

I have before me a table showing the gross earnings, operating expenses and the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings of the railways of Canada since 1875. It shows for the year ending June 30, 1916, that the operating expenses took \$68.90 out of every \$100 of the gross earnings, and only in six years, namely, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902 and 1912 was the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings less than in the fiscal year. It is true the operating expense is increasing from year to year, but it is also true that the gross earnings are increasing at a larger ratio.

For the months of January, February, March, April and May, 1917, the five months in which this year's earnings

are available, the increase in the C.P.R. as compared with the same period last year is 13.35 per cent., C.N.R. 22.52 per cent. and the G.T.P.R. 9.51 per cent. Speaking of the operation of the C.P.R. the London Statist has the following to say:

### What the London Statist says

First, that earnings since December have continued on the up grade, that benefit is now being derived from the bringing into operation of the Connaught tunnel, and that this month and next comparison will be made with a period when expenses were exceptionally heavy owing to the abnormally severe weather conditions of last winter. Should it so turn out that net earnings show no change in the current half year, the profits for the whole of 1916-17 from railway operation alone will amount to about \$35,000,000. Just how much will be received this year from special income account is an unknown factor, but so far as we can foretell it is scarcely likely to be less than that for 1915-16, in which case the total profits for the current year would amount to \$45,000,000, equal to 17.31 per cent. upon the stock. To pay the 10 per cent. dividend calls for a sum of \$26,000,000 so that, outside operations, the profits from railway operation proper are \$19,000,000 in excess of dividend requirements, while taking the system as a whole, profits could fall off no less than \$19,000,000 and still leave sufficient profit to maintain the dividend. The estimated results for 1916-17 compared with the actual results for the last few

### C.P.R. 1916-17 estimated and previous years actual results

Year to June 30	Profit Railway proper	Special Income Account	Total Profit for Ord.	Dividend on stock earned	Paid	Surplus after Dividend
1917 ..	\$35,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$45,000,000	17.31%	10%	\$19,000,000
1916 ..	33,769,000	9,941,000	43,710,000	16.74%	10%	17,710,000
1915 ..	18,290,000	10,969,000	29,259,000	11.25%	10%	3,259,000
1914 ..	26,349,000	8,588,000	35,437,000	14.46%	10%	10,937,000
1913 ..	32,285,000	7,844,000	40,129,000	18.74%	10%	18,709,000
1912 ..	30,036,000	6,263,000	36,319,000	20.18%	10%	18,319,000
1911 ..	24,355,000	6,165,000	30,520,000	16.95%	9 1/2%	13,420,000
						\$82,354,000
Add net earnings June 30 to December 31, 1916 ..						13,684,000
Surplus for previous six years (not including 1917) totals ..						\$96,038,000

years are shown in the amended statement.

I have under my hand the report of the C.P.R. for the half year ending December 31, 1916, and an analysis of that report clearly indicates that the C.P.R. do not need any raise in their freight rates, as in no time in their history did they put out such a favorable statement for the shareholders as they did for that period. The freight and passenger tariffs under which they are operating since the system was established have proved to be ample to make the business of the railway eminently profitable.

For the six months ending December 31 their gross earnings were \$76,717,965.36 and for the first five months of this year \$56,569,000 or for 11 months \$133,286,965.36, as compared to \$124,000,000 for the preceding 12 months. With one more month to be added it will make the year's earnings approximately \$150,000,000 as compared to \$124,000,000 for the previous corresponding 12 months.

### The C.N.R. Annual Statement

The annual statement of the C.N.R. for 1916 also shows a gratifying increase in business as compared with former years, being \$85,476,274 as compared to \$25,912,105, an increase of \$9,564,169, or total increase of operating revenue of 36.91 per cent. The working expenses in 1916 were \$26,102,744, leaving a balance of net earnings of \$9,373,530 as compared to \$6,623,291 in 1915. The fixed charges, however, of 1916 were somewhat more than the net earnings, being \$9,621,657, leaving a net loss of \$248,128 as compared to a loss of \$1,640,283 in 1915.

This statement of the comparative traffic earnings of the four months

succeeding the fiscal year ending June, 1916, is included in the report.

	1915	1916	Increase
July ..	\$1,961,700	\$3,834,200	\$1,872,500
Aug. ..	1,983,600	3,684,900	1,701,300
Sep. ..	2,757,000	3,187,900	430,900
Oct. ..	3,678,500	3,716,800	38,300

\$10,380,800 \$14,423,800 \$4,043,000

I have not been able to secure the earnings for November and December, but the earnings for January, February, March and April, 1917, is \$15,553,200, as compared to \$12,694,500 for the corresponding months in 1916, making a betterment of \$2,858,700 in the first five months of 1917, and for the nine months, a betterment of \$6,901,700 or a betterment of 30 per cent.

The annual statement of the C.P.R. clearly indicates that it needs no increase in revenue. The other parties to this application are not so happily situated, but it is inherently unsound business to encourage corporations to depend on legislation rather than efficiency to increase their surplus earnings, and we submit that in the interest of Canada the Board should not grant the request. It would be suicidal to the development of Canada to further increase the cost of transportation.

### Would add \$1.50 per M to Lumber

E. D. Martin, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, said the C.P.R. should be ashamed at a time when this country is in such a crisis and it has such cash reserves to be a partner to such a request. The Government should either adopt the majority report of the Royal Commission or operate all these roads under the War Measures Act. Eastern and Western freight rates should at least be equalized before any increases are made. The West, where the C.N.R. lines are paying, should not be asked to bear the losses incurred in the East and on the Pacific division. Much of the G.T.P.

out West should be torn up and used to build up the C.N.R. in the East as one road.

Mr. Neill, Secretary of the Retail Lumbermen's Association, said a 15 per cent. increase would mean \$1.50 on every thousand feet of lumber sold in the West. The actual increase in cost for the amount of lumber handled through the association in Western Canada last year would be \$6,900,000 compared to \$6,000,000 now.

Horace Chevrier presented a strong resolution from the Manitoba branch of the Retailers' Association against an increase and in favor of an equalization of East and West rates. Mr. Chevrier estimated that by the time goods passed to the actual consumer the various percentages added by middleman due to the freight would amount to 65 per cent. of the present freight charges.

### Isaac Pitblado on the Question

Isaac Pitblado, K.C., for the Manitoba Government and consumers, said the manufacturers or Boards of Trade had no right to speak for consumers. The Western consumers had the long haul, and 15 per cent. increase means much more to them than to the Easterners. He said the railways had absolutely no right to ask the board to recommend an Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act for a 15 per cent. increase. The War Measures Act should not be prostituted to such a purpose. Mr. Pitblado instanced two special agreements the railways had with the West. By the Crow's Nest agreement the C.P.R. was granted \$11,000 a mile in consideration of certain freight rates which must not be increased. The proposed advance would break this agreement and make serious advances on many important commodities—fruit

Continued on Page 22



# Prophets of Modern Times

"Henry George, the Father of the Single Tax. 1839-1897"

By HORACE WESTWOOD, D.D.

Philadelphia has produced some of the finer types of American citizenship and some of its greatest sons. Two of these are Benjamin Franklin and Henry George, of whom the greater is Henry George.

There is no more fascinating story. Born in 1839 of good middle class stock, his father being a publisher and his grandfather a sea-captain, he inherited that rare combination of a studious and roving disposition. Of his early days we need say little. He was an ordinary healthy animal of the male human species, possessing none of that precocity which so often characterises genius.

His career was a chequered one. We find him at fourteen an office boy in a crockery warehouse, then a boy before the mast at sea, then a typesetter, and so the story goes, change succeeding change. They might be enumerated in the following order: Seaman, ship's cook, travelling round the South American Continent, following the lure of the Golden West, adventurer at the Frazer River gold mines and Victoria, typesetter, rice weigher, farmer, tramp, printer, pedlar, husband and father. All these things before he was twenty-six, when he may be said to have started his real career.

## "Great Moments" in Life

The mere relating of incidents, however, does not reveal the life of a man. It is not simply a "tale that is told." To get at life we must know its "inwardness," and the only method of approach is the psychological. In the formation of character one moment may be as great in its influence as twenty years, and it may be said that "great moments" made the life of Henry George.

It was one such moment which furnished the foundation stone of his philosophy. Conversing with a miner one day during his Frazer River experience on the supposed menace of Chinese labor, the miner expressed the opinion: "It is no harm now. But wages will not always be as high in California as today. As the country grows and develops, as people come in, wages will go down." This started George on his quest for economic truth.

The birth of his second child found him in a state of poverty bordering on starvation. Leaving the house he resolved to ask the first man he met for the loan of five dollars, confessing that he felt desperate enough to have murdered him. It was then he observed: "Environment has more to do with making human actions, especially so-called criminal actions, that we generally concede. Acute poverty may drive sound minded moral men to the commission of deeds that are supposed to belong to hardened evil natures."

The third great moment of his career was when in the interest of "The San Francisco Chronicle" he visited New York. Here he observed abounding poverty by the side of abounding wealth. The great economic question forced itself upon him, "How is it that as nations become more wealthy the conditions of the masses became relatively more miserable?" In his own words: "I came to this city from the West, unknown, knowing nobody, and I saw and I recognized for the first time the shocking contrast between monstrous wealth and debasing want. And here I made a vow from which I have never faltered, to seek out, and remedy if I could, the cause that condemned little children to lead such a life as you know them to lead in squalid districts." "Through evil and through good," he wrote in after years, "to that I have been true."

He felt he had been called of God and obedient to the call he commenced that search, the result of which was published in the book upon which his fame rests, "Progress and Poverty," a book whose circulation has exceeded any other book in the English tongue, with the exception of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

We might now say that at the age of forty he was really launched on his life's work. In 1880 we find him lecturing in

Ireland and England on "The Irish Land Question," in 1886 making a phenomenal run for mayor of New York, and forming with all the fervor of a religious movement the "Anti-Poverty Society." From the publication of Progress and Poverty his days were spent in lecturing and writing, and like a flaming torch he testified to the truth thruout the English speaking world.

What a blessing was his! He died as he had lived, in the conflict for righteousness and truth. In the thick of a second campaign for the New York Mayoralty his spirit burst the bonds of its material structure and, if his own vision be true, went to meet the God he had so faithfully served.

His philosophy is too well known to need any lengthy elaboration. It is founded on the primal truth. "What the individual makes is his. What nature supplies is the birthright of all."

## Henry George's Philosophy

It might be summed up in the following propositions:—

- 1.—Land and natural resources are the birthright of all.
- 2.—Social values belong not to the individual, but to the community that created them.
- 3.—Land monopoly is a great evil.
- 4.—The first step in economic reform is freedom of access to the land for all, and the expropriation by the state of all values socially created.

Three things stand out in estimating his life and influence. Firstly, more than any figure of the nineteenth century he called attention to the great and fundamental evil in our civilization—the monopoly in land and natural resources. Cure this and you have struck the first blow at all special privilege, the exploitation of the people, the poverty and penury of the masses, the social misery of our large cities, corruption in politics, vice and crime.

Secondly, he was a great source of inspiration to millions of souls in every land. No economic works have ever had such circulation. He has given social vision, moral power, spiritual passion and specific purpose to countless thousands. He has brought hope and comfort to millions laboring beneath the yoke of social injustice and economic oppression.

Thirdly, his influence was not only social, but spiritual and moral. In all literature no loftier heights are anywhere reached. As I have read some passages I have called to mind many inspired passages of the Old Testament prophets to whom he was spiritually akin. He believed that liberty, justice and righteousness were the foundation pillars of the world and that life must conform to a moral order inherent in the nature of things. He believed in God and that "Right is right, since God is God."

He saw Justice bleeding in the dust; Right trampled under the foot of sinful men; Truth imprisoned in dungeons dark and dreary; Humanity enchained in chains of tyranny and oppression. Yet some day Justice will arise and grasp the sword in victory! Right shall bruise the heel of the oppressor and renewing its strength march forth conqueror! Truth shall break the gates of its prison asunder and man shall be free!

This was the faith of Henry George. This was the secret of his power. Above all, in the words of another modern prophet, he felt that "Death is but a bend in the road of life."

The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was himself.

"All my success in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said, proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student who asked impressively:

"Yes, sir; but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"



HENRY GEORGE

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Thousands of farmers everywhere are using one every day with *National Motor Oil*, which was introduced to them first when they sent for one of these cans. This first-quality motor oil is the highest achievement of many years expert experience in making supreme petroleum products. It is your best insurance against repair bills caused by faulty lubrication. Also try

**White Rose Gasoline.** Always uniform. Every drop is continuous power. Pure, dry, carbon-free.

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### The Crouch Vaporizer with Kerosene Attachment

Why use expensive fuels? Use kerosene or distillate. More power units, half the cost, less danger, and longer life to the engine. Converts nearly all classes of the gasoline engine for the use of these heavier fuels.

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NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon.

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## Farmers' Financial Directory

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Five year 5 per cent Coupon Bonds dated July 1st, 1917, of the

#### GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT

backed by all the taxing power of the City of Winnipeg and the City of St. Boniface as well as a number of the surrounding municipalities, offered in denominations of \$1,000 to yield 6½ per cent. per annum, interest payable half-yearly. Full particulars on request.

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We buy and sell bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

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Chartered by the Province of Saskatchewan. The Prompt and Efficient Service given by this Company last year has won for it the fullest CONFIDENCE OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS.

That confidence will again be amply justified in the coming hail season. If you have a policy issued by the Middle West you may rest assured that you will receive

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Premium may be settled by cash or note. Liberal adjustments of loss claims. Spot Cash Payments. Full Government Deposit. Agents all over Saskatchewan. See one of them or write to

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SAVE your Money, SECURE your Future  
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Interest allowed at current rate on Savings Deposits at all Branches.

119 Branches 43 Branches in Western Canada

### MANITOBA FARM LOANS

Some weeks ago there appeared in this column a criticism of the Manitoba farm loans scheme by A. L. Crossin. A reply to this criticism appeared in the succeeding issue. A statement in reply to the criticism has also been given out by A. R. Tomlinson, secretary of the Manitoba Farm Loans Board. It is as follows:

By the time the Manitoba Farm Loans Association had been doing business for six weeks the formal applications for loans received amounted to nearly three quarters of a million dollars. Arrangements have been made whereby the sum of a million and a quarter dollars will be immediately available for loaning at a cost to the government or the association of slightly less than five per cent.

The issue and sale of \$2,000,000 five per cent bonds made by the province a short time ago had absolutely nothing to do with the financing of the association. The grant of \$10,000 made by the government to be used for purposes of organization is being expended in fitting up and furnishing offices, advertising, printing, procuring books and stationery, etc., in short, in providing the machinery for doing business. The experience of loan companies shows that the annual cost of carrying on business has been less than three-quarters of one per cent. per annum of the invested fund, not the one per cent. as stated by Mr. Crossin.

#### Cost of Operation

The experience of rural credit or farm loans associations in different countries shows that the cost of administration or operation has been from one-quarter to one-half of one per cent. of the invested fund, the majority nearer the quarter than the half. The great Landschaft system of Germany, the parent of all agricultural organizations is operated at a cost of 15/100 of one per cent., which is approximately 1/7 of one per cent.

An illustrative comparison of one of these associations and one of the local loan companies of this city would be that of Eaton's to one of the stores next door; and any man with vision can see that the Manitoba Farm Loans Association will be the Eaton of the loan business in this province.

#### Taxpayers Are Safe

The association will not need to ask for any further grants from the government. The pockets of the taxpayer are perfectly safe from any further depredations. I have no doubt a great many of them, those at any rate who own and work the land will find when the tax collector comes round that they have the money to pay him with.

Should it come to pass, as Mr. Crossin has said, that this association be called upon to supply the entire needs of the farmers of the province, which he estimates to be \$60,000,000, considering that the average rate of interest now being paid is over eight per cent., and the association is lending at six per cent., the rural taxpayers will have between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 more in their pockets each year to pay with than they would have under the old regime.

As far as the present cost of money is concerned, the facts are well known to the executive and arrangements are being made accordingly. When the public realizes the importance of mobilizing the forces of agriculture to keep our fighting men and allies fed and understands the important work this association is doing in encouraging with financial assistance the farmers to that end, there is no doubt that the necessary funds to carry on until money market conditions change for the better will be forthcoming locally.

Already patriotic farmers who have the money to spare have placed it at the disposal of the association and a considerable sum has been received on deposit from the citizens of Winnipeg.

#### ALBERTA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Under the provincial savings scheme of the Alberta government one may deposit his savings and be sure of a good interest rate with the security of the province behind it. There has been

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LIVE ENERGETIC AGENTS for a new and progressive Life Assurance Company whose policies are based on the

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM and are therefore easy to sell. Let us tell you of our 15 powerful reasons why our policies are superior to others.

Do YOU Want a Profitable Agency? Write us for particulars

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE

Assurance Co.  
Canada's Only Scientific Life Company  
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### The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

### The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as:

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under will.

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AGENT for Executors or Administrators, Etc.

All Correspondence Confidential.

Apply

GEORGE F. R. HARRIS, Manager  
296 Garry Street Winnipeg

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When in need of a Guarantee Bond Apply to—

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The oldest and strongest strictly Canadian Casualty Company

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## After a Fire

Settlements are made by the records. After a disaster there is no agent around trying to bore you into taking a policy. Even the most anxious for business will not insure your house if it smells of smoke and none insure the lives of sick men.

The insurance office is open for those who are well enough to get there and smart enough to get there in time.

Don't wait until you are sick to enquire for rates. Write now, stating age, to—

## THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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Head Office WINNIPEG

## THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 908 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

## ROOFING MILL ENDS CHEAP

A limited quantity of High-Grade Mill Ends for sale cheap. Samples Free.  
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS  
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## BINDER TWINE

We have the 500 feet. Will pass Canadian Inspection

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MINNEAPOLIS

## MYERS PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE. HAY TOOLS AND DOOR HANGERS

Myers Pumps are built in many styles and sizes to meet your particular requirements—Double Acting, Force and Lift, Hand, Windmill, Power, Hydro-Pneumatic, Tank and Hydraulic Pumps, Bucket, Barrel and Power Spray Pumps and Accessories—every outfit is guaranteed for service and satisfaction. You take no chances with a Myers.

Special patented features found only on Myers Pumps—Cog gear handle which increases leverage 33 1/3 per cent., produces more water with less work. Patent glass valve seat which will not rust, chip or corrode, keeps the water pure and free from contaminating impurities thrown off by the ordinary valve seat.

A Myers Pump will best serve you. Write for prices and particulars before buying.  
F. E. Myers Bro.  
Ashland, Ohio



J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
Distributors, Western Canada

a regular flow of deposits to the treasury, the amounts received from individual investors varying from \$5.00 to sums representing modest fortunes. The growing popularity of the scheme is evidenced by the increase in the amounts received daily. As the scheme was intended primarily for the benefit of residents of Alberta deposits from outside the province were hardly looked for, but considerable sums have been received from neighboring provinces. Five per cent. is allowed on the deposits and they may be withdrawn whenever necessary. Interest is allowed for the full time the money is on deposit. The interest may be compounded half-yearly or if preferred it will be forwarded yearly or half-yearly.

### COMPANIES PROSPERING

The Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation's annual report shows a successful year's business. Net profits reached the sum of \$440,310, the highest in the company's experience. The paid-up capital of the company is \$2,500,000 and the reserve \$3,000,000. The company pays into the Dominion treasury one per cent. war tax on its gross profits, amounting to \$10,000, as well as other smaller war taxes. Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross for the year amount to \$7,500.

The Canada Trust Company, controlled by the Huron and Erie, shows net profits for the year of \$121,692 and the reserve is now increased to \$500,000. The net profits for the last year represent 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$1,000,000. The reserve fund is now \$500,000.

### PROGRESS OF HOME BANK

The Home Bank of Canada has enjoyed steady and substantial progress during its past fiscal year to May 31, 1917. Assets of the bank show a gain of over \$5,000,000 for the year, and now stand above the \$20,000,000 mark, and the liquid or immediately available assets are in excess of \$10,000,000, equivalent to 53 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. There has been a marked increase in deposits, this amount now standing at over \$12,600,000, as compared with 10,133,785 at the end of the previous year. There has also been a marked increase in deposits by, and balances due to, Dominion Government, these having advanced to \$3,360,355, as against only \$500,000 last year.

Owing to the special attention which the bank gives to the requirements of the grain trade in the west, a special account is this year shown indicating demand loans in Canada secured by grain and other staple commodities, to the amount of \$1,451,888. The call and short loans amount to \$1,173,349, and this, with the amount against grain, being the total amount to over \$2,600,000, against \$2,271,634 reported last year.

### APPEAL TO PRODUCERS

Oh, Hens, get busy laying eggs, keep things in steady motion; we want to ship a million eggs to allies over the ocean. In times of peace one egg a day we all consider plenty, but in these times of stress and fray you ought to turn out twenty. The hen that will not do her best can't have me as a backer; no loyalty is in her breast, she is a tinhorn slacker. So, Brahma, Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Minorca, Scrub and Dorking, lay eggs, lay eggs, all round the clock, and make a record corking. You should be, in the country's plight, its staunchest friends and boosters. Lay eggs, lay eggs, by day and night! Quit flirting with the roosters! Oh, Cows! "The grass is fine as silk," I hear you glibly mutter, and you should turn out tubs of milk and fifty kinds of butter. In times of peace we didn't care if you went dry or balky, but now that shrapnel fills the air, such conduct is too rocky. We've kept your stomachs, bovine band, with most expensive grub full, and now that milk is in demand, you ought to give a tubful. Speed up, speed up, if you would save the land from ruin utter! Don't like a bunch of steers behave, but turn out milk and butter.—Walt Mason.

# THE Home Bank of Canada

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 31st May, 1917.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Cr. Balance of Profit and Loss Account 31st May, 1916	\$ 42,790.60
Net Profits for the year after deducting charges of management, interest due depositors, payment of all provincial and municipal taxes and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	217,059.57
	\$259,850.17

### CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT

Premium on Capital Stock received during the year	144.57
	\$259,994.74

Which has been appropriated as follows—

Dr. Dividend No. 39, quarterly, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	\$24,330.52
Dividend No. 40, quarterly, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	24,331.27
Dividend No. 41, quarterly, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	24,331.75
Dividend No. 42, quarterly, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	24,333.52
	\$97,327.06
Government War Tax on Note Circulation	19,429.00
Payments on account of special subscriptions to Red Cross, Patriotic and other funds	3,000.00
Balance carried forward	140,238.68
	\$259,994.74

### General Statement, May 31, 1917

#### LIABILITIES

To the Public:—	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 1,815,785.00
Deposits bearing interest	2,396,865.40
Deposits not bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	10,243,553.30
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion government	3,360,355.04
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada	53,789.56
Deposits due to Banks and Banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	462,457.69
	\$18,332,806.08

To the Shareholders:—	
Capital (subscribed \$2,000,000) paid up	\$1,946,806.33
Rest Account	300,000.00
Dividends unclaimed	1,644.75
Dividend No. 42 (quarterly) being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable June 1, 1917	24,333.52
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	140,238.68
	\$2,413,023.28
	\$20,745,829.36

#### ASSETS

Gold and other current coin	\$ 133,669.47
Dominion Government Notes	2,841,874.25
	\$ 2,975,543.72
Deposits with the Minister of Finance as security for note circulation	92,288.00
Notes on other Banks	186,398.10
Cheques on other Banks	844,809.86
Deposits due by Banks and Banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	642,331.74
Deposits due by other Banks in Canada	10,038.38
Due from Banks and Banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	17,805.27
Dominion and Provincial government securities	831,600.00
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian	1,214,450.92
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	690,291.27
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,173,349.01
Demand Loans in Canada secured by grain and other staple commodities	1,451,888.51
	\$10,130,794.78

Other current Loans and Discounts in Canada, less rebate of interest	\$9,477,640.45
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada	32,713.76
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	137,049.20
Overdue debts	41,300.38
Real Estate other than Bank premises	76,278.72
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	72,254.68
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amount (written off)	734,681.57
Other assets not included in the foregoing	\$3,115.82
	\$10,615,034.58
	\$20,745,829.36

M. J. HANEY,  
President.

J. COOPER MASON,  
Acting General Manager.

### Auditor's Report to the Shareholders

In accordance with sub-sections 19 and 20, of section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, I beg to report as follows: The above Balance Sheet has been examined with the books and vouchers at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the Branches, and is in accordance therewith. I have obtained all needed information from the officers of the Bank, and in my opinion the transactions coming under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank. I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank, at its Chief Office, both on the 31st May, 1917, and also at another time during the year the cash and securities of one of the Branches have also been checked and in each case they have agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto. In my opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

(Signed) SYDNEY H. JONES, Auditor.

## MONEY TO LOAN

In moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator and railroad.  
Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

**UNION TRUST**  
STRENGTH—FIDELITY  
COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



## STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES.** Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

## HORSES

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,** Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

**DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE HEALS BARBED** wire and all other wounds. 16-13

## CATTLE

**FOR SALE—100 HEAD GRADE CATTLE,** cows, calves, yearlings, two-year-olds. Nice bunch for beginner. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 24-5

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-** ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

## SWINE

**HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN** Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three fit for immediate service, cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243. Phone 214, Ring 2. 28-5

**EVERGREEN FARM—YORKSHIRES, BOARS,** old and young, sows to farrow August and September, spring pigs, all of the choicest breeding. Write, Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 27-4

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE** winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

**REGISTERED IMPROVED BERKSHIRES AND** Yorkshires of large bacon type, weaners. One registered Holstein bull calf of good strain. E. L. Fowle, Keeler, Sask. 27-2

**FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES,** now ready to ship, from prize winning stock. Pedigrees furnished. Pairs furnished not akin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 28-7

**BERKSHIRES—CHOICE PIGS FROM APRIL,** May and June litters. W. T. Bailey & Sons, Druid, Sask. 28-6

**PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, FROM** 6 to 14 weeks old, pairs unrelated, from show stock. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 27-6

**MOUNTAIN KING, DUROC-JERSEY BOAR,** weight 300, year old, \$45.00. Empire Stock Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 27-2

**PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE,** registered, five weeks old, \$12.00 each f.o.b. Asquith, Sask. E. P. Brandvold. 28-2

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, EIGHT** weeks old, \$12 each. D. C. McCormick, Maryfield, Sask. 28-2

**POLAND CHINAS—REGISTERED APRIL** boars for sale, \$15.00. D. L. Loree, Nanton, Alta. 28-3

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED DUROC-JERSEY** swine, all ages. April pigs, \$15.00 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 28-2

**CHOICE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE,** both sexes. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta. 27-4

**DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED, YOUNG** stock for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 25-4

**LONG IMPROVED REGISTERED BERKSHIRE** pigs for sale. John Hayward, Tyvan, Sask. 27-4

**PAY YOUR OUT OF TOWN ACCOUNTS BY** Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

**DUROC-JERSEYS—EIGHT WEEKS OLD. J.** J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 28-2

**PURE BRED YORKSHIRES—SOWS \$12.50;** boars \$10.00. James Allan, Clanwilliam, Man.

## SHEEP

**1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR** without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

## DOGS

**TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS AND PUPS; FAST;** sure killers. Robert Prebble, Tugaskie, Sask. 27-2

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300** choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1 at \$2.00 each, to make room for young stock. Reds, Buff Oringtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

## SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

**SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WFST-** ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

**WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR** lots. Samples and prices to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27tf

**FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS** McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27tf

**SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY** Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

## Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## FARM LANDS

**WESTERN CANADA FARMS WITH GROWING** crops and livestock, easy terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 19tf

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

**SACRIFICE SALE OF QUARTER SECTION** of British Columbia farm land in the Nechaco Valley, four miles from railway. Will sell at \$8 per acre. Government price is \$10. 100% tillable. Investigate. Post Office Box 1708, Winnipeg.

**SUNNY ALBERTA FARM LANDS—WRITE** for list of farm bargains and map of Alberta. Farms for sale on crop payments or long terms. Lasher & Gilliland Ltd., 809 Centre St., Calgary, Alta. 27-4

**SOME SPLENDID FRUIT FARMS IN BRITISH** Columbia to exchange for improved or prairie lands. Saskatchewan Land Co., Black Block, Regina. 28-5

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—24 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY COM-** pound steam tractor engine. Also Sawyer-Massey 36 x 60 separator with tank, etc., ready for work. Price \$1200 cash. Apply, Ed. Lambert, Venn, Sask. 27-4

**SAWYER-MASSEY THRESHING OUTFIT, AT** Birmingham, Sask., 36-60 separator, 26 h.p. engine, in good repair, operated four seasons. Cheap for quick sale. J. E. Smith, Rosser, Man. 28-2

**FOR SALE—20 H.P. RUSSELL STEAM ENGINE** in first class repair; 33-52 Waterloo separator, fully equipped, good as new, run about thirty days. Apply, E. L. Bodeguer, McLeod, Alta. 27-2

**FOR SALE—20 HORSE STEAM CASE ENGINE,** 32-56 steel Case separator complete. Price \$1450. Thos. Noir, Andover, S. Dakota, U.S.

**GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR 40 x 64, IN GOOD** condition. A great bargain, \$450. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 28-4

**FOR SALE—ONE GREY'S TWO ROLL OAT** crusher, 9 x 18, complete, good repair. Box 6, Grain Growers' Guide. 28-2

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-** arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprize Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

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**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-** itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 8 Elgin St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet.

**PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON** R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 8tf

**RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-** toon. 26-13

In making hay the aim should be to dry the plant with but little exposure to the sun and to save all the leaves. The leaves, whether of a grass or a legume plant, are richer in food than the stems. Exposure to the sun also causes a loss of the flavoring material and it is this that helps make the hay palatable. The moisture in the plant naturally passes out through the leaves. The ideal way to cure hay is to put it into windrows or cocks soon after it is cut. Hay in the cock or windrow while feeling moist may really be a good deal drier than hay that has been exposed to the sun so that the leaves are dry enough to be brittle but the stems full of moisture.

The soil mulch prevents evaporation, especially when it is formed soon after a rain. When the soil cracks, openings are left for the air to circulate and carry moisture from below the surface.

## WEED OUT THE MALE BIRDS

There are over two million five hundred thousand roosters of the various breeds of chickens kept for breeding purposes by the people of our country. Of this vast army perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand have a right to live for another year of service. One hundred and fifty thousand may be good enough as individuals and inbreeding to be used in the increase of their kind. What of the two million three hundred and fifty thousand that are usually permitted to live, birds that consume feed, worry the hens and reduce the quality of market eggs?

The rooster is for breeding purposes during a short period of three months, February, March and April. They should be bred only to such egg-laying individuals as are desired to perpetuate the breed and generally only during the time mentioned.

The function of the modern hen is to produce eggs, 10 per cent. of which may be desired for the increase of the breed and the remaining 90 per cent. for human food. Nine eggs are used for human food where but one is used for hatching. Only one-tenth of the eggs that a hen lays require fertilization. Why fertilize the nine-tenths of the product that is used for human food? The addition of a living germ cell to an egg that is produced for human food, through allowing roosters to run with hens at all seasons, does not add anything to its value and may set up a chain of embryo development that will make the egg quite unfit for human food.

Eggs gathered from flocks where the roosters are permitted to run after the hatching season is over are not desirable for storage. They are not desirable in the pantry during periods of warm weather as high temperatures will start incubation. Eggs in the first stage of decay are not desirable for human food. It is an easy matter to prevent the fertilization of eggs. If the male bird is just an ordinary one an axe and a block of wood will prevent further mischief. If the male bird is possessed of such merit as would warrant his being boarded for a year to be used in the next season's breeding operations, then give him an enclosure of his own and see that he stays in it.

The cost of the feed consumed by an ordinary rooster is about 20 cents per month. Can you afford it? If you keep poultry with profit as your object, can you afford to keep a star boarder for nine months and perhaps have him doing mischief all the time. If every person owning a rooster would manage him as a male bird should be managed, the poultry industry would be benefited by additional profits many millions of dollars.

## Freight Rates Increase Argument

Continued from Page 18

for instance. The C.N.R. made an agreement with the Manitoba government for certain rates when the 999 year lease over the Northern Pacific was secured and this contract could not be broken. A 15 per cent. increase would cost the grain producers of Manitoba alone at least \$700,000 more annually.

## The C.N.R. Transcontinental Railway

The people of Manitoba had nothing to do with the useless coast extensions and the vanity of builders. How would the railways get over these contracts? Mr. Pitblado dealt fully also with present higher earnings per ton on the railways and decreased costs per train mile.

The railways were putting the Board in a very awkward position, Mr. Pitblado said, by asking it to recommend to the government the extraction of \$21,000,000 (based on 1917 earnings) mainly from the West in order to give the C.N.R. and G.T.P. \$11,000,000. The Government should either take over these two roads or take over the whole transportation problem, putting it under one capable management.

It is interesting to note that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association through J. E. Walsh of the traffic department and W. R. Ingram, President of the Western branch, practically agreed that the railways were entitled to a higher rate providing it were temporary as a war measure and that the prevailing classification should remain the same except on some articles like coal, sand, stone and gravel.

## Guide Covers Big Field

By almost every mail letters are received at The Guide office telling of the splendid results received through advertisements on our "Farmers' Market Place" page. These results are not confined to any one class of stock or goods, but cover every commodity that the farmer buys. Here is a letter just to hand:—

Neepawa, Man., June 23, 1917.

I appreciate very much the result of my ad. re sale of Scotch Collie Pups in The Guide. The first five enquirers bought four pups and the balance were sold in the same week. I received some messages from Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan to hold a pup for them while their money arrived. The farthest enquiry received was from Mr. Wm. Graham of "Avalon Farm," Hagensborg, B.C., 400 miles north of Vancouver, which gives me some idea of the many corners of this map into which The Guide finds its way. It would be much cheaper to announce through The Guide that my pups are all sold than to pay postage stamps on the dozens of letters I have answered, and still they come. Let me tender to The Guide my appreciation and thanks and future support.

Yours very truly,

W. A. A. ROWE.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with our readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice.

This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount of the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



## Buy B.C. Fruit

**Stirling & Pitcairn, Limited**  
Fruit Packers Kelowna, B.C.  
Established 1895

are now ready to supply the market with their well known, carefully packed and selected

### Okanagan Cherries

Owing to the backward season and short crop this year, the season for these cherries will necessarily be short, so we advise the preserving public to order early from their local dealers.

## LOOK OUT FOR WYNNDDEL STRAWBERRIES

They will come in in car load shipments from July 1st to July 23rd, as in no other way can we deliver strawberries in prime condition on your market. These berries will cost you more through your local dealers, but one crate of these should be worth two of the same kind that we possibly could depend upon to deliver by regular express.

**The Co-operative Fruit Growers' Assn.**  
of Wynndel, B.C.  
O. J. WIGEN, Manager.

## BUY B.C. FRUIT

I ship the quality, weight and flavor you like to get and pay for.

Rhubarb ..... \$ .75  
Strawberries ..... 2.25  
Red Raspberries ..... 2.25  
Black Raspberries ..... 2.50  
Blackberries ..... 2.25

Prices, F.O.B. Hatzic, B.C.

**J. A. BARR,**

"The Particular Fruit Grower and Shipper"  
**HATZIC, B.C.**

## FARMERS' WIVES

And other housekeepers who want their fruit in prime condition for preserving should order from the—

**West Summerland Women's Institute**  
Orders receive the personal attention of those who know, and are filled promptly with tree ripened fruit from their own orchards. Write for Price Lists to—

**Mrs. KATE BENTLEY**

Manager Fruit Shipping Department,  
Women's Institute  
**WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.**

## The Island Fruit Farm

**HATZIC, B.C.**

Can supply retailers and consumers with

Strawberries Loganberries  
Raspberries Blackberries  
Currants

White pickers only employed

Prompt Service and Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

## We Make a Specialty of Shipping Fruit

Direct to the Farmers  
of the North-west.  
Write for descriptive  
Booklet.

**Co-operative Fruit Growers**  
Penticton, B.C.

## CREAM

Highest Prices Paid

**HAYS' DAIRY**  
CALGARY ALTA.

## Have Some Salad

Since we have learned more of the food value of vegetables, fruits and nuts, salads find their way to the table more often than formerly. Mrs. Rorer, the famous food expert, says a salad, no matter how simple in construction, should find its way to the table three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. This sounds rather impossible for many of us but when we consider that we have our choice of greens, vegetables, raw or cooked, nuts and fruits from which to make salads, there is surely a combination for every day in the year. We have the nitrogenous muscle and tissue forming vegetables, such as peas and beans; those containing starch and sugar, as potatoes and rice; the fatty vegetables, nuts and olives, and the vegetables containing water and the valuable mineral salts so necessary to our well being, cabbage, carrots, turnips, cress, spinach, lettuce and tomatoes. The various dressings used on salads contain a fair amount of fat and the vinegar in them aids in the digestion of other foods.

### Potato and Egg Salad

There is one vegetable that is nearly always available for salad, that is the potato. If one cannot get celery, a little onion juice may take the place of the celery in this recipe.

2 cups cold boiled potatoes.  
3 hard boiled eggs.  
1 tablespoon parsley.  
1 cup celery.  
2 tablespoons chopped ginkins.

Cut the potatoes in cubes, add the chopped celery, the eggs cut in pieces, the chopped ginkins and parsley. Moisten with

### Cream Dressing

2 teaspoons flour.  
1 teaspoon mustard.  
2 egg yolks.  
1 teaspoon melted butter.  
1 teaspoon salt.  
A few grains cayenne.  
1 cup vinegar.  
1/2 cup milk.

Mix the dry ingredients, add the egg yolks and melted butter, put on in double boiler, add milk and lastly vinegar very slowly, stirring constantly. Cool and add one half cup heavy cream. Beat until stiff.

### Lettuce Salad

If the head lettuce cannot be procured the ordinary leaf lettuce may be arranged in an attractive way. Have the toast cut in triangles and placed around the border.

1 solid head lettuce.  
1/2 cup mayonnaise dressing.  
2 tablespoons chili sauce.  
2 hard cooked eggs, chopped.  
Triangles of hot toast.

Beat the chili sauce into the mayonnaise. Wash the lettuce thoroughly, dry, and arrange in the shape of a head on a large round platter or in a bowl. Pour the dressing in and around the leaves, sprinkle with the eggs chopped fine and garnish with the hot toast.

### Salad a la Jardiniere

This is a very tasty salad and as good with ham as with corn beef. The beef should be cut in thin slices. Put it in the centre of a platter and lay about it a quantity of tender lettuce leaves. Cut into very small cubes the carrots, beets and potatoes, keeping them in three separate bowls and seasoning with French dressing. Fill the lettuce leaves with the vegetables, putting in first some beet cubes, then potatoes and finally carrots. If mayonnaise dressing is preferred instead of the French it may be used.

### Salmon Salad

Salmon salad is always a good old standby.

1 can salmon.  
4 sour pickles, finely chopped.  
3 hard boiled eggs.  
1 level teaspoon mustard.  
1 tablespoon sugar.  
1 tablespoon butter.  
2 tablespoons cream or milk.  
6 tablespoons vinegar.  
1 raw egg.

Remove all the skin and bones from the salmon and flake it fine, then add the chopped pickles and boiled eggs and mix all thoroughly. Stir the mustard and the sugar together, then add the butter, the cream or milk, the raw egg and the vinegar. Cook until quite smooth, stirring all the time. Just before serving pour over the salmon. Serve cold on crisp lettuce leaves.

### Date Salad

The fruit salads are a change and

many of them are very delicious and nourishing.

1 cup dates.  
1 cup ground American cheese.  
3 tablespoons ground walnut-meats.  
1 cup diced celery.  
1 cup diced apples.  
1 tablespoon lemon juice.  
Boiled salad dressing.  
Lettuce.

Mix together the cheese and nuts, and stuff the dates, allowing them to stand several hours. Then slice them, sprinkle the apples with lemon-juice as soon as cut, add the dates with the celery, and mix all thoroughly with boiled salad dressing to which has been added an equal quantity of sweet or sour whipped cream. Serve in nests of lettuce.

### Pear Salad

This salad is good with a ball of cream cheese placed in the pear instead of the walnuts.

6 halved pears, canned or stewed.  
2 lemons.  
Boiled mayonnaise dressing.  
Lettuce.  
Cress.  
1/2 cup chopped English walnuts.

Fill the cored hollows of the pears with mayonnaise and sprinkle with walnuts. Serve in nests of lettuce and cress, cover with sliced lemon.

### Fruit Salad

2 oranges.  
2 bananas.  
1/2 lb. grapes.  
1/2 small pineapple.  
Juice 1 lemon.  
1/2 lb. walnuts.

Dice the oranges and slice the bananas and pineapple. Cut the grapes in half and mix them all together, squeeze the lemon juice over the mixture. Sprinkle the chopped nuts over the top and cover with whipped cream. Serve with cake.

### Coffee Jelly

1 box gelatine.  
2 cups boiling water.  
2 cups sugar.  
1 cup cold water.  
2 cups strong coffee.  
Whipped cream.

Soak the gelatine in the cold water, then pour in the boiling water and the coffee. Add the sugar, strain and cool. Serve with whipped cream.

### Peach Cream

1 lb. canned peaches.  
1/2 package gelatine.  
1 lb. sugar.  
1 cup boiling milk.  
1 pint whipped cream.

Boil the peaches and the sugar for 10 minutes and rub through a sieve. Soak the gelatine in enough water to cover and stir into the boiling milk. When the gelatine is dissolved add the hot peaches and let cool. Before it becomes firm stir in one pint of whipped cream. Pour into mould and set on ice.

Mrs. W. McN., Man.

### Snow Pudding

1 pint water.  
1/2 cup sugar.  
Whites 3 eggs.  
Juice 2 lemons.  
3 dessertspoons cornstarch.

Have the water boiling, add the lemon juice and the sugar and cornstarch mixed. Cook until the mixture thickens and set aside to cool. Serve with custard sauce.

### Custard Sauce

Yolks 3 eggs.  
Vanilla.  
1 cup milk.  
Sugar to taste.

Cook until mixture thickens, serve very cold.

### Caramel Pudding

1 quart milk.  
3 eggs.  
1 cup brown sugar.  
2 tablespoons cornstarch.  
Vanilla.

Heat the milk, brown the sugar and add to milk. Mix the cornstarch with a little cold milk and add the boiling milk, with the yolks of the eggs. Remove from fire, add the whites beaten stiff and one teaspoon vanilla. A pinch of salt improves this pudding.

### Nice Dessert

1 jelly powder.  
Fruit.  
1 pint water.

Dissolve the jelly powder in the water. Rinse a mould or bowl with cold water and slice into it any kind of fruit, oranges, bananas, strawberries or all of them. Set aside to cool and serve with plain or whipped cream.

Mrs. M. McB., Man.

*The Country Cook.*

## B. C. FRUIT

DIRECT FROM GROWER TO CONSUMER

Red Raspberries, commencing July 15th, per crate ..... \$1.90  
Blackberries, August 1st. All standard size, only lawful size. Per crate ..... \$1.80

Order Early. Orders Filled in Rotation. My prices were made to be profitable to both parties.

F.O.B. HATZIC, OASH WITH ORDER.

**H. B. WALTON**

HATZIC

BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Red Raspberries \$1.80

PER CRATE F.O.B. HATZIC

Only to points on main line C.P.R. Enclose money order for as many crates as you wish at once as the supply at this price is limited.

**H. W. HALL**

Fruit Grower

HATZIC, B.C.



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Easily operated by a child of twelve. Saves time, labor, money, wear on clothes and washday worries. Guaranteed to give lasting satisfaction.

No. 30—Small, one tub size \$35.85  
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No. 15—2 tubs (twin power) 46.85

Write today for full information.

**Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd.**

Dept. A

WINNIPEG

## "I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. "Worth more than a farm," says another. In like manner testify over 100,000 people who have worn it.

## The Natural Body Brace

For MEN and WOMEN. Develops erect, graceful figure, overcomes WEAKNESS and AILMENTS of Women & Men.

Brings womanly beauty and manly strength, restful relief, ability to work and enjoy life. Makes You Feel Good and Look Good

Does away with the strain and pain of standing and walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens and strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders; develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures. Easy to wear. Wear it 30 Days Free at Our Expense. Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition. **HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co.** 274 Rush Building Salina, Kansas



Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.



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Regina, July 23-28

1917

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Single Fare Rates and Special Trains on all Railways

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TRAVEL CANADIAN NORTHERN

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Summer Excursion Fares to

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On sale, June 15th to September 30th.

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**SPECIAL FARES**  
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June 25, 27, 30; July 1 and 6  
Two months' limit.

**SPECIAL FARES**  
Jasper Park and Mt. Robson  
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Standard Electric-lighted Trains carrying Compartment Observation Cars through the mountains and Winnipeg to Toronto. Through Standard Sleeping and Tourist Cars.

Pamphlets and full information gladly given by any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or by—

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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

### THE RECENT CONTEST

There were two unusual things about the story contest which has just closed, one was the number of very young people, eight, nine and ten years old who won honorable mention, and the other the scarcity of good work done by the boys of the club.

What has happened the boys lately? They have let the girls so far outstrip them in story writing. Most of the stories sent in by the boys sounded as if they had said to themselves: "I believe I'd like one of those pins or prizes and I'll just scribble off a letter and get one."

But that isn't the way to get one. It needs some hard thinking and careful writing, choosing the words that sound best in each sentence and striking out the ones that are not needed and finally copying the whole story out neatly in pen and ink. That is the way to become a prize winner.

DIXIE PATTON.

### THE PLANTS' RACE

#### A Prize Story

One night the garden plants were going to have a race to see who could grow the largest and the tallest.

That night they grew and grew till the sun came up. The turnips and beets grew round and plump. The parsnips and carrots grew longer and the celery and lettuce grew taller and bushier. They did not know who had won because they all grew so much.

MARYLIZBETH SWAYNE.  
Paradise Valley, Alberta. Age 10.

### THE HUMMING BIRD

It was about the middle of the night when the pansy woke up and said to the nasturtium, who was awake: "Oh how I wish it would rain. It is so hot and I am so thirsty, my leaves and flowers are quite withered and no one ever comes to water us although I saw them carrying water to give those ugly old marrows and tomatoes a drink."

"Cheer up," said the nasturtium, "it is sure to rain soon as it has been so hot lately, let's talk about something else, it makes me feel very miserable to talk about it being so dry all the time."

"Did you see that funny little bird that came and pitched on me this morning and took the honey out of my blossoms?" said the nasturtium, who was the first to break the silence.

"I saw a little bird with red on its throat and a very long bill which it stuck down into my blossoms," said the pansy. "Do you know what it was?" put in the nasturtium, "No, let us ask the lilac bush over there," said the pansy. So they called: "Miss Lilac, do you know the name of a little bird that is greenish in color with red on its throat?" "Yes," said Miss Lilac, "It is the humming bird. It comes around and collects honey from the blossoms." "Oh thank you for telling us," they answered.

"Now we must be quiet and go to sleep, for it is getting light."

LUCY WOODCOCK.

Crocus Hill School, Age 12.  
Clanwilliam, Man.

### TOMMY TOAD AND JOHNNY FROG

One evening as Tommy Toad was hopping along he was suddenly confronted by Johnny Frog, stamping about in a furious temper. "Why, Mr. Frog," said Tommy, "whatever is the matter?"

"So you are the one, are you?" cried John, and then getting angrier he said: "Matter, you blockhead, as if you didn't know what was the matter; who is it but you that has been tramping down my fine cabbage?"

"But I did not know these were your cabbages," said Tommy, "and besides I did not tramp on them."

"You don't stand there and say you didn't," said John, "I'll teach you."

Then ensued a dreadful duel, in which neither was victorious. But suddenly they heard a small voice cry: "Please

stop quarreling for you are tramping on me."

At this they both stopped and looked down and they beheld a beautiful lily.

"Now listen, both of you," said the lily, in so sweet a voice that Tommy and John could only stand and listen with their mouths open. "What do you think I represent?"

"I couldn't say," each answered in awe-struck tones.

"Well, I will tell you," said the lily.

"I represent Purity, and the good Lord sent me here to show the world the purity there might be in it, and do you think you should be so rash, Mr. Frog, as to accuse Mr. Toad of what you were not sure of? I also represent love. Do you think you show love by acting like this?"

But John only hung his head and walked away. But that night as he walked home he thought over what the lily had said. At last he made up his mind what to do, so he set off for Mr. Toad's place. But before he had gone far he came upon Tommy kindly talking to a wounded plant and ministering to its wounds.

John stood and watched him with a shameful face until he could bear the suspense no longer, but going up to Tommy he said: "Tommy, I hope you will forgive me for what I said this evening."

"You are already forgiven," said Tommy, "let us shake hands and be friends."

And then as the two shook hands they blessed the lily for giving them that lesson.

That is what happened in the garden last night.

GRACE STRATTON.  
Age 13.

### THE FAIRY HELPER

Last night, as I was standing on the steps outside our house, I saw a little rabbit. The rabbit was drawing a little carriage. The carriage was painted red, yellow and green. As the rabbit came nearer I saw a little fairy. She was very pretty. The rabbit drew the carriage up to the steps and the fairy asked me if I would like to go with her to their garden to see how beautiful it was. I said "Yes." Then she told me to get in the carriage. Just as I was going to get in she touched me with her wand. I changed to be very small so I could now get into the carriage.

After I got into the carriage I asked her what her name was. "My name is Beauty," she replied. Going on farther still we soon got to a big beautiful garden. I asked her whose it was and she said: "It is the fairy queen's garden." "Did you help with this garden?" I asked. "Yes, I did," she said. "How did you make it so beautiful?" I asked. "We planted the seeds and then watered it every day till the flowers came up, then we watered it once every week," she said. "If I do the same thing will I have a nice garden too?" I asked. "Yes, when I take you home again tonight I will get a nice place where you can make your garden."

We jumped in the carriage and started for home. Before we got home our pony, the rabbit, seemed to be quite tired. Beauty talked to him in a merry tone: "Come along Jack" (for that was the pony's name). This gave him courage and he started to run and soon we got home. When we got there Beauty found a place where I could have my garden. It was a very nice place. I went to bed that night for I was very tired, and in the morning I got up early so I could start making my garden.

That night Beauty came again and I asked her what shape I should make my flowers in and she told me a nice way would be to make it the shape of a butterfly. She picked out some flowers that she thought would be nice. The next day I got all the seeds planted. I am always going to make my garden like the fairy queen's garden.

CLARA A. RASMUSSEN.  
Starbuck, Man. Age 12.



# Women's Problems

Telling how some women solve problems that other women may meet

## THE IDEAL CHURCH

We all have formed opinions as to what should be the function of the church in the community and it is probable that most of our opinions will coincide. The teachings of the church should tend to lift the life of the individual to a higher plane. Not long ago a woman remarked that, although she attended church service regularly, she did not believe that she was helped in any way. She was not more patient with her children, nor more generous and forgiving in her dealings with her husband and her neighbors than during the time she did not attend. The teachings of the Bible should inspire the members of the community to undertake activities whose object is the betterment of the conditions under which their fellow-men have to live. If the church is not doing this work what can be done about it?

I sometimes think church officials are making a mistake in trying to build expensive churches and parsonages in districts which have been settled recently, when service could be held in a school or hall. We know from experience that during the first few years on the prairie life seems one long struggle for a bare existence and on every hand there are demands for money. It appears that many men stay away from the church service because they are not in a position to give the sums of money which the minister and the officials expect them to contribute. A fine church building should be erected if the people are on firm financial ground, but otherwise it may be a drawback in place of an aid to the work of the church.

A church was built in a certain district in the west but people seemed to drift away from it. The few who were faithful saw that an extra effort must be made to bring the people back. In the spring they sent Easter cards bearing an invitation to the Easter service to every family in the community. When Easter Sunday arrived the weather was disagreeable but in spite of this the church was filled. The ladies had brought flowers and the church was indeed attractive. Shortly afterward a social evening was held and the invitation committee saw that everyone was invited and entertained also. A baseball club was organized and games were played on ground adjoining the church. Some concerts were given during the summer and these people did not make the mistake of employing local talent altogether. They put new zest into these gatherings by employing artistes from a nearby city on two occasions. The work of preparing for these concerts was divided in a definite manner so that everyone felt a measure of responsibility. The minister looked for leaders, but if help was necessary he took matters in hand and prevented disorder.

In the Sunday School the larger classes were organized, given names and worked along definite lines.

This congregation found that when the service was held in the afternoon it was attended by greater numbers than if held in the morning or evening.

Now let us imagine a district where the conditions seem almost ideal. It was a new community where all the homestead land had been settled upon in one year. There were men with families, bachelors and mere boys. Among them all there was little money and it would be some time before they would have much produce to sell. There were 15 children and it was necessary to build a school at once. The people met to discuss the matter of building a school and some who had the welfare of the district at heart brought up other questions. Some were wishing to invite a young man, who was stationed at the nearest town to hold service. There were adherents of many denominations at the meeting but they decided that

there must be no over-lapping and that they would have a union service. They could not afford to build a church but a solution was found. They built a substantial two-story school with a large assembly hall on the second floor.

The hall was well lighted and finished attractively. In cold weather the room was comfortable because the school had been heated during the week and in every way it was quite suitable for the Sunday service. Once

a week the people met in the hall to discuss public questions. The minister attended these gatherings but was not the chief speaker. Here he was able to get the farmer's viewpoint on the problems of the country. When preaching, he dwelt not so much on the historical aspect of his subject as upon its relation to the lives of present day men and women.

Sunday school was held just before the service. An adult Bible class was formed and its members met frequently in a social way.

Later a night school was established and this was well attended; the minister was one of the teachers.

The activities of the school and the church were inter-woven and together they formed the centre of all social life in the community. If the church is to retain its hold in this new country it seems that it must work along lines similar to those briefly outlined above. The only way to rid the neighborhood of gossip, slander, envy, jealousy, dishonest dealing, etc., is to introduce interests which will bring higher thought.

E. V.

Sask.

## FARM INCOME FOR THE FAMILY

A few years ago, when the young folks flocked from the country to the cities, people became alarmed lest the farms should be depleted. Authorities took the matter up and as usual groped around in a half blind way for a remedy. They never would have bothered their heads about it but this draining of the farms was going to hurt the country—financially. Its moral effect upon national life could easily have been overlooked—but its financial effect, never!

However they set to work and were soon ready to advance a few reasons for this mad rush to the cities. The young folks had been getting no reward for their labors—they were not being paid in hard cash, or its equivalent. That was one of the reasons they ferreted out.

But they had not taken into consideration the fact that John or Annie was getting food, clothing, and an education during all those years of struggle of the pioneer days; and that the farmer could scarcely be expected to pay wages to even his own children when his profits probably didn't amount to any more than \$8.00 or \$10.00 at the end of the year. And so the wise ones laid the blame on the poor old farmer.

Now if they had only taken the trouble to search deeper and to ask why the desire for riches should take them away from so noble a calling they would have found that a standard had been set up in this country and all eyes were turned to it. It was an image of wealth, riches and the pleasures and luxuries that riches could buy, and the people stampeded from all quarters to pay homage to it. The country boys and girls only joined the others. A man's success was measured by the size of his pocket book, while honesty, thrift, and morality counted for little or nothing.

So now we suggest making it possible for the boys and girls of the farm to worship their idol at home. Pay them wages—give them a financial interest in the farm, etc. We place the monetary value of farming (and indeed of almost every other occupation) first—and yet we expect success. We have only to look around us to see the de-

## School and College Directory

# MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

ACADEMIC—  
Public and High  
School Grades  
Departmental  
Matriculation  
Examinations

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ART, EXPRESSION,  
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Music: Piano, Vocal  
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Attention given to individual needs  
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Assisted by a large resident  
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Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Course.

CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.  
SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1917.

**NOTICE TO PARENTS.** The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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in all commercial subjects may be had through our thorough system of individual instruction. Positions found for all as soon as qualified. Send for **FREE PROSPECTUS.**

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You add a great deal to motoring satisfaction when you place a Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit in your tool-box. Because its completeness will meet any tire emergency, it brings a peace of mind well worth the small cost.

The Tire Saver Kit is easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere. It contains everything necessary for making tire repairs when on the road—Outside Protection Patch, Rim-cut Patch, Pressure Gauge, Cementless Patches, Tire Putty, Patching Cement, Friction Tape, French Talc, Sandpaper. Rolled in a handy, canvas container.

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MADE IN CANADA  
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Milk Profits

Take no Chances with Hired Help

It is more profitable to keep the men in the field than in the stable. The way to

do it—

**The Sure Way**

Is to get a **HINMAN MILKER** and let one man do three men's work

WRITE FOR FREE MILKER BOOK "J"

**H. F. Bailey & Son, Galt, Ont.**

plorable results of such a method. Even our men in high places seem to have been taking only a financial interest in the country.

Nevertheless the "financial interest" has an important part to play as long as we do not give it the leading role. If we do not depend upon it to create an interest there is no reason why it should not be used to increase the interest.

But the real anchor that holds the boy to the farm must be stronger than money, for what then could he depend upon when misfortune met him. He must have as a very foundation a love for nature, and a reverence for all forms of life; a deeply rooted love for his work and a strong conviction of the sacredness of his calling. These things should be instilled into him from his infancy and should grow up with him.

To "give" the boy or girl an interest in the stock and farm is a poor method. It generally ends in disastrous results. A better way is to let him earn that interest. To the young man or woman it could be given as wages, putting a proper value upon his labor and also upon what you give. Let him increase that interest by his own efforts. In this way he will take a genuine interest in the farm. Your interests will also be his and thus he will gain an idea of responsibility. Earning develops character as no amount of "gifts" could do.

Let the child begin in a very small way, say a setting of eggs or a few garden seeds. Allow him the time necessary to attend to his property, but if he neglects it do not make the mistake of helping him out. It is only by leaving him solely responsible for his own property that he will learn that only best and honest efforts bring about best results. His disappointment over receiving a poor price for his inferior produce will teach him more effectively than all your help will. See to it that he shall be responsible for all expenses in connection with the raising of his stock, etc. He cannot learn soon enough that it is not all gain.

By small beginnings he will in time get larger interests and in this way will work with you.

E. B. R. S.

Man.

### U.F.B.C. EXECUTIVE MEETING

The executive meeting of the United Farmers of British Columbia in Victoria on June 26 brought out some most important matters. It was resolved that the scheme of a co-operative farmers' agency should be developed by the president and secretary. The agency is to work on a commission basis, be a joint stock company, one man one vote, and generally to follow the lines of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., being separate from the union as to capital, but having shareholders who must be members of the U.F.B.C.

The central board unanimously decided that the district representative system is the only system which brings the department into continuous contact with the farmer and will recommend its adoption by the provincial government.

The president was empowered to discuss the question of a white B.C. with the trades and labor councils and to express the willingness of the U.F.B.C. to co-operate with them along lines to be agreed upon.

A resolution from Trout Creek, Summerland, local union favored the amalgamation of all agricultural institutions with the U.F.B.C. and urged the central executive to bring this to the notice of all locals and then to approach the government for advice and assistance. This will be done. Every local is to be urged to enlist as many women as possible and to decentralize into smaller groups. Mr. C. G. Palmer, C.I.E., president; Messrs. J. W. Berry, Langley; P. H. Moore, Sanich; W. Paterson, Duncan; and Ruscombe Poole, central secretary, attended the meeting.

"A certain man being in bondage to a proud conqueror maintained his customs, nourished his virtue, obeyed his tyrants, and at the end of a thousand years found himself worse off than he was in the beginning of his servitude. He then lifted his head, looked his master in the face and his chains fell off him."—Homer.

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give absolute satisfaction. All over the West you will find them, examples of a high standard of value and a low standard of price that others cannot reach.

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### BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

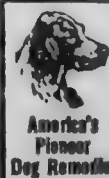
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## Saskatchewan Homemakers at Saskatoon

Well Attended Convention Held—Many Inspiring Addresses

The Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan were organized in the fall of 1910 in connection with the University and their aim was to give the women of the province something akin to the agricultural societies of the men. With this idea in view they became part of the work undertaken by the College of Agriculture in its extension department and the earliest work was carried out by Miss Lillian Beynon (Mrs. A. V. Thomas). The first clubs formed were along the main line of the C.P.R. but now clubs are to be formed in every part of the province and their grand total is 180 with a membership of 4,770. They are directly under the guidance and leadership of Miss DeLury and her assistant Miss Daisy Harrison; and these ladies visit, then lecture to the members, arrange for the management of the circulating libraries and do all in their power to show the homemakers how they may be true to their title.

The seventh annual convention of the Homemakers' Clubs was held in Saskatoon on June 27, 28 and 29. The convention opened with an attendance of 150 and at the afternoon session Mrs. Elliot took the chair. Dr. Murray, president of the University, delivered the address of welcome. Last year the libraries were started on a new basis. The University promised to donate to any club a sum equal to that raised by the club, up to \$10.00 to be spent on increasing the library and this plan had met with marked success. People were beginning to realize the importance of good literature. Dr. Murray said that he hoped that a series of technical classes would be held by correspondence during the next year. He suggested that one on dressmaking would be useful, the correspondence course was one of opportunity for excellent work and he hoped that in time the university and clubs together would be able to carry on a system of extension courses now that women had such a wider outlook than formerly.

Mrs. Dracas, of Paynton, replied to Dr. Murray's address of welcome on behalf of the club members. She expressed their deep sense of gratitude for all the help given through the clubs. She said that through their assistance what had once been a toil was now a pleasure, that its influence was even more wide reaching than was imagined by its directors and that results were accruing of which they had little idea and might not even ever hear. The work of the farm was endless and of this women were able to do a great deal but they must have some knowledge of what they were to do and of how they were to do it. Much of the misery and distress in the outlying districts was due to the women going into the life without proper equipment. But thanks to the Homemakers' Clubs these conditions would gradually become things of the past. She extended special thanks to Miss DeLury and to Dr. Murray for their unceasing thought and kindness and felt that all would agree with her when she said that they were learning to look to the university for solutions to all their problems.

Mrs. Nixon spoke on Red Cross work in connection with the Homemakers' Clubs. The Homemakers did a great deal of first class work for the Red Cross as well as a great deal of other equally good work. But even more yet must be done and the best could only be done by united effort.

Saskatchewan had contributed more money for the Red Cross than any other province in Canada and the money was devoted to the two great objects which the society confined itself, the relief of the wounded and the care of the Canadian soldiers.

At the Wednesday session Miss Browne, director of school hygiene for Saskatchewan spoke on the needs of the province for the conservation of health. Miss Browne has been touring the province for the last two months in the interest of the health of school children and now she had come to give the benefits of her investigation to the Homemakers and to point out the way in which conditions may be improved. She said that where clubs existed definite steps towards improvement were being taken, but where none existed, there was much talk but no action.

Some mothers objected to their children being submitted to the health inspection and thought themselves capable of looking after their diseases and habits but they could not be sure that the mothers of other children were equally capable and therefore as a safeguard all must be inspected. Miss Brown pointed out that to prevent diseases, physical defects or discomfort, lighting, draining, grounds, buildings, ventilating, equipment and cleaning must all be considered in connection with the school as well as the home and that the mothers should make enquiries as to the strict adherence to the rules laid down by health experts concerning these things. Cross lights, shiny boards, desks too high or too low and chalk dust were all fruitful sources of disease and defect. The number of men rejected by the army authorities for defects showed that too little attention had been paid to these things. She suggested that several towns should club together and engage a trained nurse to supervise the health of all the school children.

### The Work in Alberta

Miss Isabelle Noble, president of the Alberta women's institutes told of the work accomplished in the sister province and said that association and consolidation were two of the most important aims of the institutes, the meetings were social to encourage intercourse to soften the ordinary routine of household life. Consolidated schools were an important feature of the work in Alberta and these formed community centres where community plays, community concerts and all the activities of the neighborhood could be carried on. Some of these schools could boast of well equipped domestic science rooms where hot lunches for the children were provided.

The child is given credit at school for work he does at home. The bed he makes, the wood he chops, the dishes he washes are all taken into account at school and in this way the Alberta children are being taught that all honest work is noble and holy and nothing to be ashamed of. Parents sometimes have been heard to say: "Go to school and learn so you won't have to work another day." That was the wrong idea. School was the place where they were to learn to work and to work at anything that had to be done.

### Good Work at Alameda

Mrs. Jones, of Alameda, gave a paper on "What our club work has done for us." The Homemakers' Club in Alameda was formed about two years ago and at once filled a great need—that of gathering the women of town and country together, no matter what their denomination or their political opinions were. New interests and friendships were thus joined and the club now numbers 40 members. The chief work undertaken was in connection with child welfare investigation and the installation of a rest room and since the acquisition of the vote the laws of the province concerning women and children had been studied.

The Red Cross and Returned Soldiers Aid had received regular and willing help. At the meetings short papers, two on each subject for variety were read and discussions on them followed.

Vegetable, shrub, flower gardening house cleaning, aids to housework, fruit and vegetable canning, cooking for threshers were some of the subjects chosen. Children, their troubles, books and questions were discussed. The food value study undertaken last summer had been of inestimable benefit in teaching the proper balancing of the meals served and the economical management of foods which is of such importance just now. At the last meeting an interesting plan had been followed. Each member had been provided with paper and pencil and been asked to answer the following questions:—(1) What has the club done for me? (2) How can it do more? The answers had been most satisfactory and especially one which said: "It has created in me a livelier interest in the issues of today," and which referred to the ten minutes talk on current events taken at each meeting. All showed that unity had been strengthened and all the members felt that they were

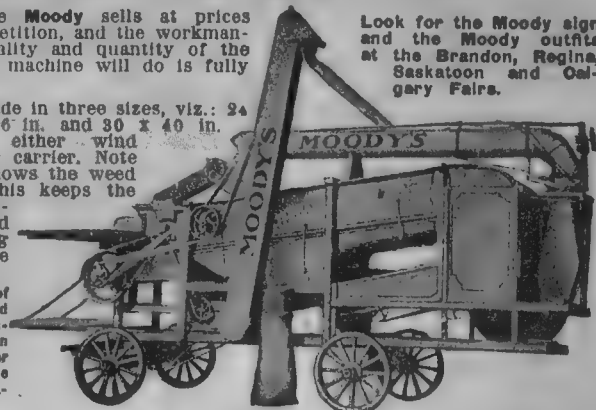
## Ask Yourself The Following Questions

When was I threshed last year? How much fall plowing did I do and how much more could I have done if I had been threshed earlier? How much was my threshing bill last fall and what will I have to pay this year? What have I to show for it? What have I to show for the money paid in threshing bills in previous years? Did I have all of my grain in the granary or didn't I have a lot in the strawpile? If I had saved all my grain how much ahead would I be? It is not necessary for you to send us your reply. We know the answer. But by purchasing one of the **Moody Small Threshing Outfits NOW** you will be able to give satisfactory answers to these questions in the future.

Don't forget the **Moody** sells at prices which defy competition, and the workmanship and the quality and quantity of the work which this machine will do is fully guaranteed.

The **Moody** is made in three sizes, viz.: 24 x 32 in., 30 x 36 in. and 30 x 40 in. equipped with either wind stacker or straw carrier. Note the cut which shows the weed seed bagger. This keeps the land clean by putting all the weed seeds in a bag separate from the grain.

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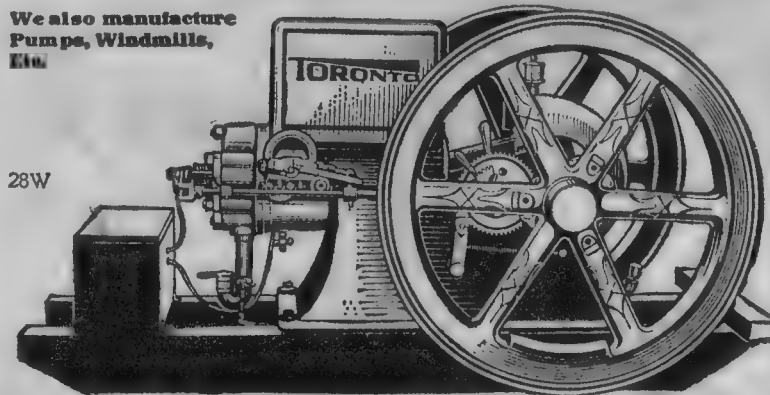
It relieves him of the hardest, most monotonous manual labor of the farm—running the fanning mill, root pulper, cream separator, grindstone, pump and churn. It handles the heavier work—grinding, sawing wood, cutting hay, straw and ensilage and filling the silo—with minimum expense and trouble. With the aid of a pressure or elevated tank it supplies running water throughout the house and stable.

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with their rugged simplicity are always on the job, easy to start, always under control, very economical on fuel.

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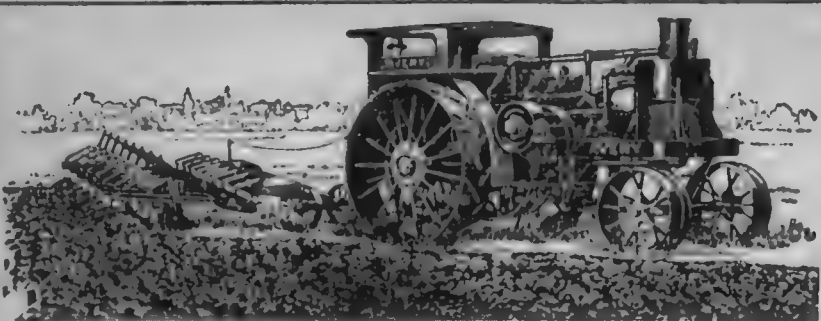
## Home Grinding Certainly Pays with the New Toronto Grinder

Our new "TORONTO Special" makes home grinding as simple and practical as running the fanning mill or pulping roots. Special "crackers" inside the grinding plates make it possible to grind the meal much finer, without extra power. All unnecessary parts have been eliminated, and vibration greatly reduced.

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## "THE EMPIRE" Automatic Grain Saving Attachment

Save your Grain. The "Empire" is made to fit any Binder, and will pay for itself every time you cut around Eighty Acres

Every farmer knows there is a considerable loss of grain when cutting on account of the threshing out, pulling and breaking off the heads of the grain by the steel tines that hold the grain down.

The "Empire" Attachment works automatically and releases the sheaf at the right time, opens up when the sheaf is kicked out, and does away with all friction causing waste of every bundle.

Patent Pending in Every Country



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The above cut shows the "Empire" Attachment in a closed position on the binder. Let the "Empire" do its bit for you this fall, the biggest improvement ever put on any binder. The "Empire" is an improved way, and it means vastly better service, better sheaves, saving of time and money to you. Call on our agent and see it on a binder. Place your order as this year's supply is limited.

If there is no agent in your town order direct from the manufacturers.

METAL SPECIALTY CO. LTD.

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better neighbors than they had been with more kindly judgements for each others actions."

### Home Canning and Preserving

An excellent address on food in its relation to the conservation of health was given by Mrs. Butter, household science instructor at the university. She was followed by Mrs. Philnes who endorsed and emphasized Mrs. Butter's plea for thrift. She exhibited many specimens of her own canning, cooking and housewifery. These she explained, describing the methods used and practically giving the recipes for her exhibits. She showed a jar of the purest white starch prepared from uncooked and unpeeled potatoes; a pot of clear golden marmalade made entirely from orange peelings, a sealer of preserved asparagus, another of soup made last February and a side of bacon which made all her audience feel hungry. She showed how the lightest and warmest blankets could be made very easily from a fleece with a cheese cloth covering and calico over it, and how they could be washed and dried so that they looked like new. She said that she never threw anything away because there was never anything to throw. She could find a use for everything and by method and care things usually bought could be made so easily that they were no trouble and time and money were saved and besides, the homemaker had the satisfaction of knowing that everything was pure and made by herself.

### The Director's Report

Miss DeLury, director of the Homemakers' Clubs, read her report for the year 1916-1917. Since the last convention, the woman's branch of the extension department has sent out lecturers or demonstrators to 662 different clubs. Fifteen conventions have been held at local centres and these were well attended although held in harvest time. School fairs, exhibitions, libraries, medical inspection, the establishment of hospitals and placing of district nurses had all been attended to. About 80 libraries had been established. Rest rooms have been put up for those coming in a distance from the outlying districts. Many clubs provided for nurses, but unfortunately the nurses were not forthcoming and yet there is so much need for them, especially in the case of women.

In an illustrated lecture on heredity, D. Thompson, Ph.D., showed that a child's development depends on two things: (1) Nature or the stuff that is in him, and (2) The things that are around him, that is, heredity and environment. Of these the first is the most important, for no matter how well a field is cultivated if the seed is bad the crop is sure to be and that rule applies to the child. No character is passed on exactly as it is, thus the inheritance of a watch differs from the inheritance of the eyes or the temper.

Non-contagious diseases can be inherited as, for example, cataract and diseases. Feeble-mindedness is inherited. Thus two normal persons whose heredity shows feeble-mindedness in recession should not marry lest their children be feeble-minded. Musical and other talents are governed by the same laws. From this we see that man cannot help his nature, but he, or his environment can greatly modify it, to do this we must cultivate the will and teach self control, that will do far more than cultivation of the brain or the memory of what is called education. Here then is the Homemakers' work and here lies the importance and responsibility of her life.

### The Work in Manitoba

Mrs. Dayton, the provincial president of the Homemakers of Manitoba brought greetings to her fellow members, she complained that the schools were giving the future homemakers the wrong kind of training, they needed cooking, not geometry. She told of the work being done among the foreign women. They were being taught higher standards of living and how to care for their babies; in some places also how to make hats. These might replace the cotton handkerchiefs. Reading rooms, rest rooms and clubs had been established. She advocated the keeping of the boys and girls on the land if they were already there, but thought it of no use to force those unaccustomed to the life to take it up. She also men-

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OVER BIRKS' JEWELLERS  
WINNIPEG

tioned the progress that was being made in Manitoba in the formation of boys' and girls' clubs.

Mr. Bates, director of school agriculture for Rosthern, Saskatchewan, was the first speaker and talked on the education league. He said that education was not only a gain of information but a gain of character which went to make efficient citizenship.

The rural education league was an amalgamation of all such clubs in the community working for the good of boys and girls. There were about sixty in the province. The first being started about a year ago. The school fair, whereby the parents got to know the child's work was one phase. Instruction in school agriculture, not farming, taking advantage of the common interest inherent in all children, a desire to get close to the soil and to combat nature was another. By it they learnt the fundamental principles of life and of the basic industry of life and the honor of such work. Mr. Bates closed by an appeal for the assistance by the women of the convention of the Rural Education League and in assisting the teachers by that sympathetic touch which is after all the spirit of the Homemakers. Director Greenaway, of the extension department also gave an inspiring and highly educational address, and Dean Rutherford, of the agricultural college, in extending his greetings to the convention, laid special emphasis on the work in school hygiene.

### Club Meetings in March

Club exhibits at the provincial exhibition held in Regina will be educational this year. The earnest co-operation of all clubs in an effort to make the exhibit as instructive as possible was manifested in their attitude. The offer of the exhibition board to pay the expenses of one Homemaker to supervise the exhibit resulted in the appointment of Mrs. Cartridge of Grand Coulee as official representative. The convention decided to hold their annual club meetings in March instead of November each year. Some time was then given for reports and discussion from various clubs and work of especial interest noted. Where the need was felt even in smaller clubs the establishing of rest rooms had been accomplished. Even the busiest club contributed generously to Red Cross funds, one having sent over \$3,000 in cash and about \$400 in last month. In closing the convention Miss DeLury expressed her appreciation of the great good will shown by all present and added that it would be inspiration to her for the work of the coming year.

DAISY HARRISON.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 9, 1917

As compared with prices a week ago, the closing prices on Saturday last show an advance of 15 cents for one Northern wheat and 11 cents for October futures. Minneapolis July advanced 19 cents during the same period. All reports from American markets indicate that the trade is waiting on the food control bill. At present the executive of the Canadian Board of Supervisors are on their way to Washington to confer with Mr. Hoover, the American food controller.

Crops in Western Canada have received beneficial rains and with warmer temperatures there should be rapid progress.

Of the coarse grains oats and barley show small advances in prices for the week, but flax shows a decline. There has been a fairly steady export demand for oats in the local market and American reports show that old stocks of corn are pretty well depleted. New crops have suffered from lack of heat.

While the grain trade generally is waiting on the action of the authorities in regard to fixing prices, many are of the opinion that no action will be taken until the growing crop is further advanced. In the meantime, dull markets will likely continue to be the order.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 3	218	187	
July 4	218	186	
July 5	222	193	
July 6	225	199	
July 7	230	199	
July 9	228	196-223	
Week ago	266	188	
Year ago	115	112	
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 3	73	62	
July 4	73	61	
July 5	74	62	
July 6	72	60	
July 7	73	61	
July 9	72	60	57
Week ago	71	60	
Year ago	44	42	
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 3	263	259	
July 4	264	259	
July 5	253	252	
July 6	252	253	
July 7	255	257	
July 9	258	263	
Week ago	263	255	
Year ago	175	177	

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, July 7

WHEAT—	No. 1 Hard—1, \$2.50.	No. 1 Northern—1, \$2.45; 1, \$2.50; part, \$2.40.
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No. 2 Northern—Part, \$2.30; 1, no grade \$2.31.	No. 3—1, \$2.20; 1, \$2.36; 1, \$2.37; 1, \$2.25; 1, \$2.31.	No. 4—1, \$2.10; 1, \$2.02; 1, \$2.22; 2, \$2.12; 2, \$2.00; 3 parts, \$2.00; 1 f.o.b., \$2.05; part tested, \$1.95; 1 tested, \$2.00.	Sample Grade—1 tested, \$1.70; 1, \$1.90; 1, \$1.80.
OATS—1 milling f.o.b., 61c; part sample white, heavy, 72c; 1 milling grade, 68c; 1 No. 2 white, Willmar, 71c; 1 No. 3 white, 69c; part mixed grains, 68c; 1 No. 3 white to arrive, 68c; 2 No. 3 white to arrive, 68c; part milling, 61c; 1 sample grite, 70c.	RYE—1 No. 2, \$2.35; part No. 2, \$2.29; part mixed grains, \$2.22; 1 No. 3, \$2.28.	BARLEY—1 No. 6, \$1.30; 1 No. 6, \$1.23; 1 No. 5, \$1.38; 1 No. 6, \$1.25; part No. 6, \$1.15; 1 sample, \$1.20; 1 sample, \$1.22; 1 sample, \$1.43; 1 sample, \$1.38; part No. 6, \$1.23; 1 no grade, \$1.33; part No. 5, \$1.30.	FLAX—Part No. 1, \$2.73; part No. 1, \$2.69; 1 No. 1, \$2.73; sacks, \$2.65; part No. 1, dockage, \$2.74; part No. 1, \$2.72; 4 No. 1, \$2.72; 1 No. 1, \$2.70.

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 6, 1917.

1917 Wheat	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	11,172.30	29,848.20
1 Nor.	907,213.50	6,677,999.10
2 Nor.	1,520,835.50	2,373,218.10

3 Nor.	1,185,959.10	1,475,879.00
No. 4	471,426.30	1,122,706.10
Others	3,536,767.10	1,803,900.10

This week	7,633,405.00	This week	13,433,551.00
Last week	6,704,807.01	Last week	14,860,366.00

Increase	928,597.59	Decrease	1,376,815.00
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1 C.W. ....	24,349.14	68,896.10
2 C.W. ....	342,183.32	2,263,118.13
Ex. 1 fd. ..	537,525.24	291,825.08
Others ....	3,146,649.16	870,318.05

This week	4,312,252.11	This week	4,762,921.27
Last week	4,982,368.00	Last week	4,288,470.02

Decrease	670,115.23	Increase	474,451.25
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4 C.W. ....	108,996.41	2 C.W. ....	326,864.55
Rej. ....	10,396.02	3 C.W. ....	95,553.39
Feed ....	35,073.10	Others ....	49,246.35

This week	328,213.31	This week	882,869.05
Last week	372,073.03	Last week	1,104,965.53

Decrease	43,859.20	Decrease	222,096.48
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Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1917—Lake	1,988,248.11	1916—Lake	7,070,212.00
Wheat	2,160,489.25	Oats	2,229,960.29
Oats	144,809.32	Barley	276,377.02
Barley	374,902.15	Flax	226,993.07
Flax	1917—Rail	1916—Rail	92,511.40
Wheat	91,570.20	Oats	25,136.20
Oats	24,454.29	Barley	1,125.26
Barley	3,686.42	Flax	213.43
Flax	7,955.27		

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending July 6, 1917.	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	7,633,405	4,312,252	328,213
In Vessels in other Can. Ter. Harbors	3,440,490	8,699,346	110,917
Total	11,073,895	13,011,598	439,230
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,196,412	869,170	9,000
Total this week	14,791,738	17,115,774	892,315
Total last week	14,458,152	17,470,414	1,207,256
Total last year	21,467,968	12,266,112	814,851

\*Not including New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

### INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

The movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, July 4, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	8,213.00	64,294.10	110,692.00
"	Oats	19,262.02	31,051.06	54,169.01
"	Barley	6,106.07	3,694.35	7,529.53
"	Flax	6,750.07		
Calgary	Wheat	2,172.00	32,725.00	92,275.00
"	Oats	28,062.00	95,200.00	
"	Barley	684.00	9,668.00	
"	Flax	3,901.00	591.00	

### SOME THINK \$2 WILL BE PRICE

The Breeders' Gazette of July 5 in regard to the grain situation in the U.S. says: "Until the federal Food Administrator decides on a wheat policy, growers are not disposed to sell. Speculative trade is at a standstill and there is little doing in the cash market. Canada is also awaiting Washington action. The trade expects the government to buy through various agencies, but to eliminate competition. Weather conditions for the growing crop are favorable. A private estimate issued on Monday put the winter wheat yield at 16 bushels to the acre, or a total of 442,448,000 bushels based on government acreage. The Oklahoma report estimated the crop of the state at 27,000,000 bushels, or the same as last year. Growers are not expected to sell freely below \$2, but the trade expects that the government price will be fixed below that figure. A report comes from Washington that the country will be divided into zones for buying purposes."

### NO INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

The refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the application of the railways for a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates has been a source of great gratification, but not surprise, to the shippers in United States west of Chicago. The American National Livestock Association and the National Livestock Exchange made very strenuous objection to this proposed increase, and practically every livestock organization in the country went before the commission with objections. In territory east of Chicago there will be a slight increase in the nature of readjustment.

## The Livestock Markets

### CHICAGO

Chicago, July 5.—A heavy run of grass cattle has resulted in the widest spreads in the history of this market. The figures of supply by no means indicate the real beef receipts. This week the

## WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 7, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.30	\$2.41-\$2.51
2 Nor. wheat	2.27	2.31-2.41
No. 3 wheat	2.22	2.06-2.31
3 white oats	72	68-69
Barley	126-110	1.10-1.39
Flax, No. 1	235-2	2.68-2.73
Futures—		
July wheat		2.31
Oct. wheat	2.00 (Sept.)	1.90

proportion of grain fed cattle and hogs has been the smallest the market has ever known in July, and packers are buying up much stock, the value of which cannot be determined until it is killed. The consequence is there has been a sharp drop in cattle since last week. There have been thousands of steers thrown on the market, but most of these have been picked up fairly rapidly for one purpose or another. Choice corn fed stock is as high as at any time in the season, but the proportion is small. A few choice sold at \$13.50 to \$13.80. The run of cattle is carrying a larger proportion of 800 to 1000 lb. steers that sold at \$8.75 to \$9.75. Farmers are afraid to take the risk of incurring a big feed bill. Choice cows and heifers are scarce.

The hog market has been sig sag, up and down, for some time past. Sheep and lambs are lower than last week, declines being anywhere from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per cwt.

### WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, July 4.—The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 2,107; calves, 211; sheep and lambs, 142; hogs, 6,112.

The supply of cattle still continues rather heavy for the demand. The bulk of the run is of inferior quality and thin in flesh with prices lower than last week. Fleishy cattle are meeting with fair prices, but 25 to 50 cents per hundred below last week's figures. We would advise keeping lean stock that is on good grass until they get some flesh on them as too many thin cattle are coming forward and have a tendency to lower the market all round. Fresh milch cows and springers are wanted at good prices.

The hog market is up this week with selecta selling at \$15.50. Indications lower values on hogs as the eastern demand has fallen off somewhat.

### CALGARY

Calgary, July 7.—The Alberta Farmers' Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 784; cattle, 567; hogs, 1,018; sheep, 7. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 799; cattle, 817; hogs, 1,132; sheep, 83.

The receipts for cattle this week was the smallest this season. Top prices for beef steers \$8.25 to \$8.75, very few realizing the latter price. Good to medium steers selling at \$7.00 to \$8.00, and light killing steers \$6.50 to \$7.00. Cows and bulls are weaker, extra good cows fetching \$7.00 to \$7.50 and medium \$6.00 to \$7.00. Cutters and canners from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Good bulls and stags selling \$5.00 to \$7.00. Unless we get fatter beef than has been coming through lately prospects are for lower prices yet. Stockers moving slowly with good cows and calves selling from \$70 to \$80. Top prices corresponding week a year ago, hogs \$10.25, cattle \$7.00.

The hog supply coming in this week was very limited and prices held strong with practically no hogs on the market until Thursday. We sold all our hogs this week at \$15.35 with C.P.R. freight assumed by the buyers.

### TORONTO

Toronto, July 5.—The prices of cattle continue to decline, while quotations on hogs are showing greater strength. Hogs were quoted at \$16.75 fed and watered yesterday, though there were only 1,872 offered at that. The apparent scarcity of hogs in the country has boosted the price until buyers are no longer sure of what it will be from one day to another.

There were 1,000 cattle yesterday and the prospect was at noon that the close of the market would see them all cleaned up. On all grades of cattle there was another drop of 25 cents per cwt. Fair to good butchers' were from \$10.25 to \$11.00, although one firm sold two, weighing 1,150 lbs., for \$11.25 and another dealer got \$11.50 for six head. These were exceptional prices, however, and the number of choice cattle now available seems small.

Medium butchers' were from \$10.25 to \$11.00. Medium cows were from \$9.50 to \$9.50, with the inferior grades bringing from \$5.50 to \$7.50. Bulls were in little demand and the price ranged all the way from \$7.00 to \$9.50, with a few selling at \$9.75.

### HIGH PRICES FOR WOOL

The Breeders' Gazette of July 5 says: "Wool is selling higher each succeeding week. At Silvertown, Oregon, last week 65,000 lbs. realized 7 1/2 cents. A clip in Eastern Idaho sold at 6 1/2 cents and one in Montana at 6 1/4 cents. Several clips have sold at 60 and 62 cents in Western Idaho, and wools in hat locality are not considered the best. Nevada fine wools have moved freely at 58 to 61 cents. Utah clips have changed hands at 60 cents."

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$10,861.95
F. Jas. Stewart, Radville, Sask.	10.00
Senlac Grain Growers' Association Ltd., Senlac	47.50
Total	\$10,919.45

### RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,555.16
Intermediate Class, Silverwood Union	2.50
Sunday School	250
The Ladies of the Meadow Lane School	250
District, near Rettaw, Alta.	41.00
F. Jas. Stewart, Radville, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$3,608.66

### PRISONERS OF WAR FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$50.00
J. A. Weir, Macrorie, Sask.	5.00
Total	\$55.00

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 3 to July 9 inclusive

Date	WHEAT										OATS						BARLEY			FLAX	
	1"	2"	3"	4	5	6	Feed	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	3CW	4CW	Feed	1NW	2CW	
July 3 4 5 6 7 8	220	217	212	200	176	159	119	200	198	200	73½	72½	72½	71½	69½	125	120	110	263	259½	
	220	217	212	200	176	159	119	..	..	..	73½	73½	73½	72½	70½	125	120	110	263	259½	
	226	223	218	206	181	163	123	..	..	..	74½	73½	73½	72½	70½	125	121	110	253½	249½	
	227	224	219	207	182	165	127	..	215	207	72½	71½	71½	70½	68½	125½	122	110½	253½	249½	
	230	227	222	210	185	170	127	..	220	212	73½	73½	72½	70½	69	126	122	111	265½	252½	
	228	225	220	208	183	168	127	..	..	..	..	72½	72½	72½	71	69	126	122	111	258½	255½
Week ago	215	212	207	195	176	157	..	205	203	195	71½	70½	70½	69½	67½	125	120	110	264	260½	
Year ago	115	113½	110½	104½	98½	95	91	..	..	..	44½	43½	43½	43½	41½	74	70	64	175	172	



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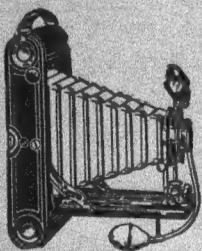
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### NEW U.S.A. WHEAT STANDARDS

The Office of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has issued to the grain trade the following notice regarding the new standards for wheat:

"Your attention is called to the fact that the official grain standards of the United States for hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, common white wheat, and white club wheat become effective on July 1, 1917, and the standards for all other wheat on August 1, 1917.

"On and after these dates respectively the grading of all wheat which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce must be according to these standards.

"The new classification involves many changes from all classifications heretofore in use; for example, the trade should know that 'soft red wheat' after July 1 will be soft red winter wheat, which contains garlic or wild onion bulbs or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions. This is but one of the several important changes which will be found under the new standards. It points out to the trade the urgent need of a thorough knowledge of the new standards."

The regulations of the United States concerning the shipment of foodstuffs to neutrals are causing anxiety in Sweden. It is rumored that unless changes are made common action will be taken by the neutral countries, probably to annul their agricultural contracts with Britain.

### Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

peet the people to trust them? If the government refuse to have faith in the people I think that the people, at the first opportunity will hurl this faithless government from power. But if we have faith in the people we establish democracy in government, which we say, is the principle for which this whole war is fought."

Clear-cut opposition to the proposals that have been made to conscript the wealth and resources of the country, in addition to its man-power, came from Col. J. A. Currie, Conservative member for North Simcoe. Col. Currie has seen service at the front and is personally one of the popular figures about the house. In former days when he was a working newspaper man he was credited with having radical sentiments, but since becoming a successful business man and manufacturer his ideas have undergone considerable change. As he frankly stated to the house he objects to any doing away with the constitutional safeguards that "Parliament throws around money and wealth."

### Currie Favors Rich

Col. Currie was also opposed to the imposition of an income tax, at least for the present. "We all acknowledge that an income tax is one way of raising revenue," he said. "The question is whether such a method is expedient at the present time. At this time those who are entirely dependent upon their incomes need all their money because things were never so high in value as they are just now. Then why do honorable members want to impose an income tax on those people now? Why not wait and see if this war lasts another year or another two years? We may have to come to an income tax but there is time enough. Keep cool. Other members want to conscript wealth. Conscription of wealth is a fine expression. Do they want conscription of wealth to be a general levy or do they want a selective process? If they want a general levy we have that already, because everyone, if he wears clothes or buys anything that is brought into the country, is paying his particular tax at the present time; we are all equal before the law. Do they want selective conscription of wealth? Yes, they want selective conscription; they want the monied people to pay." That the idea was a very repugnant one to the good colonel was very apparent, for he went on to suggest that if money is really needed it might be taken from wealthy religious institutions, which he described as "the richest corporations in the country."

### COAL MINERS BACK

Calgary, Alta., July 3.—According to reports reaching Calgary work was resumed this morning in all the coal mines of District 18, comprising Alberta and eastern British Columbia. The conditions which the operators were directed to observe by the Commissioner, W. H. Armstrong, evidently proved acceptable to the men who passed on them by referendum vote Saturday. It is stated that many of the mines are having great difficulty in obtaining enough men, so many of them having taken other employment during the long strike. The output will therefore probably be restricted for some weeks.

### COUNCIL'S PRICE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations regarding the fixing of grain prices drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture were presented to the Board of Grain Supervisors at its sittings in Winnipeg:

1—That there be unanimity of action and method on the part of your board and similar boards in the United States.

2—The use, as far as possible, of such existing organizations and facilities as may be necessary and advantageous for the expeditious collecting, forwarding, marketing and distribution of Canadian grain crop.

3—In the opinion of your board war conditions warrant control of or fixing of prices, we, being strongly opposed to speculative disturbance of values would then recommend that a flat basis price, with fixed spreads on lower grades at milling discounts be set at commencement of the season, rather than maximum and minimum values, as the latter method would afford facilities for speculation within its range of values, the flat basis price to carry with it a provision to cover the net carrying cost of grain delivered on subsequent dates, this provision being in our opinion necessary to protect the owner of grain who, through conditions over which he has no control, may be unable to make immediate shipment and at the same time offers practical inducement to the owner to unduly hold his grain from the market.

4—That due regard to encouragement of greater production and the interests of both the producer and consumer be given in the event of prices being controlled or fixed by your board.

5—That in order to insure a free and regular movement of grain to market your board, if necessary, arrange for an order that there be furnished to it periodically statements of stocks, giving ownership and location of them.

6—That, as cost of flour to consumer should hinge directly on bulk wheat values, which are now in your control, we recommend that your board make representation to the proper authority for power to exercise such control over flour prices as will ensure a fair value relationship between flour and bulk wheat bought for milling purposes, which condition existed recently.

### WEEDS COMMISSIONERS BUSY

The members of the Manitoba Weeds Commission have just concluded a very extensive series of meetings throughout nearly every portion of the province. One hundred and twenty meetings were attended since New Year. As a rule two meetings were held each day. The attendance varied greatly but was usually good. The subjects discussed included the identification and eradication of weeds, the injury caused by weeds and the most suitable methods of cultivation for their eradication. The Noxious Weeds Act and the manner of its enforcement were also explained at each meeting.

The commission believe that these farmers' gatherings will prove of immense value as a means of educating the public in regard to the injury caused by noxious weeds. Farmers will also be stimulated to greater effort towards weed eradication. The noxious Weeds Act will also be better understood and its enforcement simplified.

During the summer months the members of the Weeds Commission will visit each municipality and in company with the local municipal weed inspector drive over a portion of the district. This plan gives the commission an opportunity of getting in close touch with the local conditions, and besides they can often greatly assist the local inspector in enforcing the Act.

An anti-conscription meeting called to meet in the market square in Winnipeg on July 1 was broken up by returned soldiers. Four of the "antis" were held by the police. The speaker, Alderman Queen was driven from the scene and several were slightly injured. There were 9,000 people in the crowd but no property damage was done. Only the intervention of the police averted a serious riot.

### COAL OPINIONS AND FIGURES

The coal miners in District No. 18, i.e. S. Alberta and the Fernie, B.C. district have broken strike and are now getting out the main supply of fuel and motive power for western Canada. It is very fortunate that they have got back to work. The shortage possibly resulting from the long tie-up will likely be serious before another winter is over. In a recent address before the Edmonton Board of Trade, N. C. Pitcher, general superintendent of the North American Collieries, one of the largest operators in District No. 18, said:

"Alberta is going to be at least 1,000,000 tons short in coal output compared with last year, even if there is the same labor supply, which is altogether doubtful. The prospect of better crops this year means a larger demand for coal, which will accentuate the shortage. There is plenty of development work in the mines and they are equipped. If the men who would be required could be obtained, the output would possibly be 2,000,000 tons more than is expected. This would mean a surplus of 1,000,000 tons instead of a shortage compared with a year ago.

At the rate wages are going up and the rate material is going up, together with the deficiency in labor, coal which could be got at \$5.00 now might go up to \$7.50, with the grave possibility of people not getting any if they did not make their orders in time. There would be a good deal less American coal coming in this year and this would add to the shortage. Alberta's coal output last year was 4,648,000 tons. But get your orders in now, let them pile up on the merchant's desk and let him deal with them in the best manner that he can. If you do that you won't have to go short."

The attitude of the operators or at least a part of them was shown in Mr. Pitcher's proposed solutions of the difficulty. One was conscription or mobilization of labor and the other was the importation of Oriental labor. A construction engineer in a gold mining district in China had told one of the coal operators in western Canada that he could contract for 50,000 Chinamen to work in the mines in the west and he would guarantee to take every one back at the expiration of the war. No doubt these laborers could be easily secured, but getting rid of them at the close of the war would likely be quite a different matter. There is no reason to believe that such guarantees would be carried out.

Mr. Pitcher dealt exhaustively with the history of the present case from the operators' viewpoint. He pointed out that the average wage on the last offer to every man and boy in District 18, 7,000 employees, was \$4.62, contract mining \$5.57, minimum wage \$3.91.

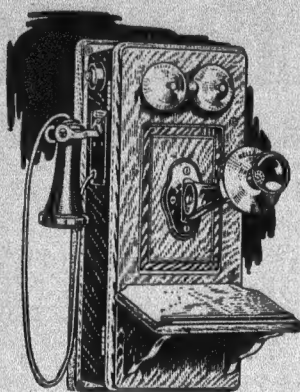
### Some Recent Coal Figures

The total Canadian consumption of coal last year (ending March 31), according to the Department of Mines, Ottawa, was 29,866,000 tons, of which the railways took over 25 per cent. Of this total home production totalled 14,483,000 tons and imports totalled 17,581,000 tons. Home production in 1916 increased about one-and-a-quarter million tons and imports increased over five million tons. Most of this increase was in soft coal (run of mine).

It is interesting to notice that production fell off very seriously in every province and territory of the Dominion in 1916 but Alberta and British Columbia. Last year Alberta produced 4,559,000 tons compared to 240,000 tons in 1915 or 19 times as much. British Columbia produced 2,584,000 tons in 1916 as against 127,400 tons in 1915; over 20 times as much. Saskatchewan fell off from 2,065,000 in 1915 to 281,300 in 1916, a decrease of nearly 800 per cent. New Brunswick decreased from 3,300,000 tons to 143,450 tons, a decrease of about 2,300 per cent. Nova Scotia's decrease was small and that province still continues to be much the heaviest producer, having 6,912,140 tons to its credit last year.

Up to the end of March this year Alberta was making a much faster gain in production than any other province, having since January 1 mined 1,337,659 tons, or at the rate of over 5,000,000 tons for the year. The strike will greatly reduce production.





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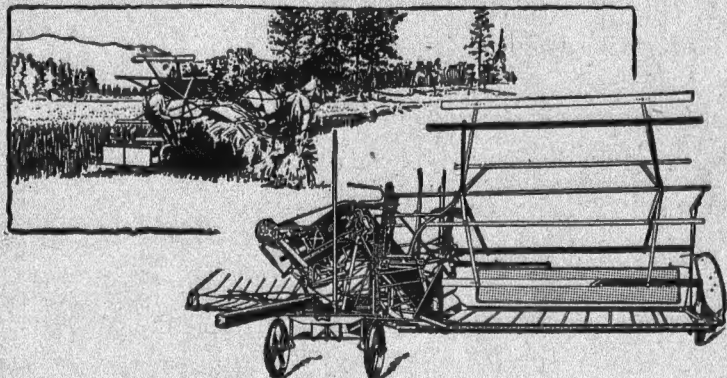
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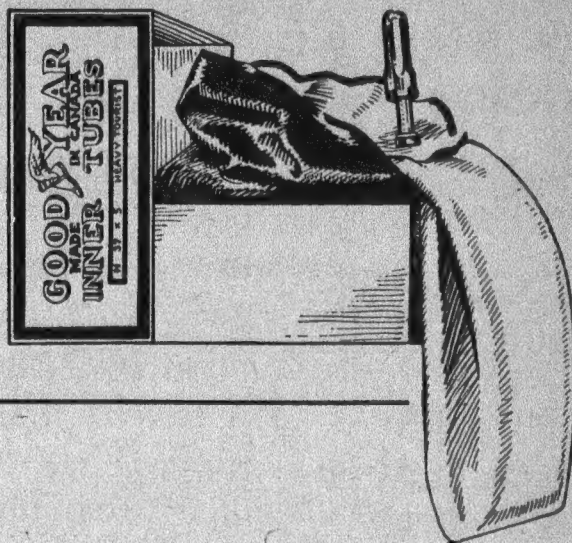
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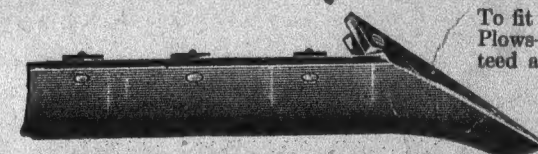
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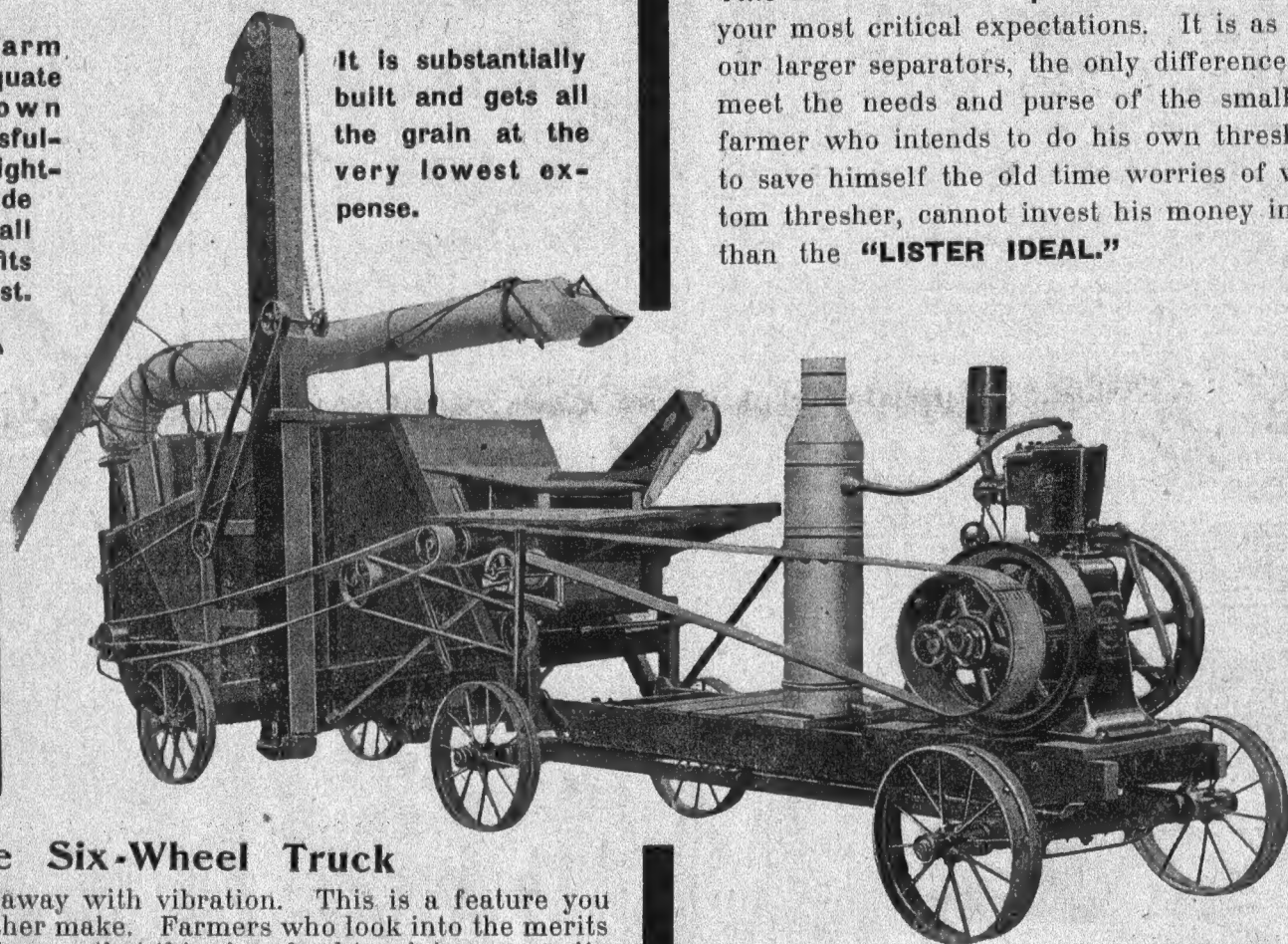
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